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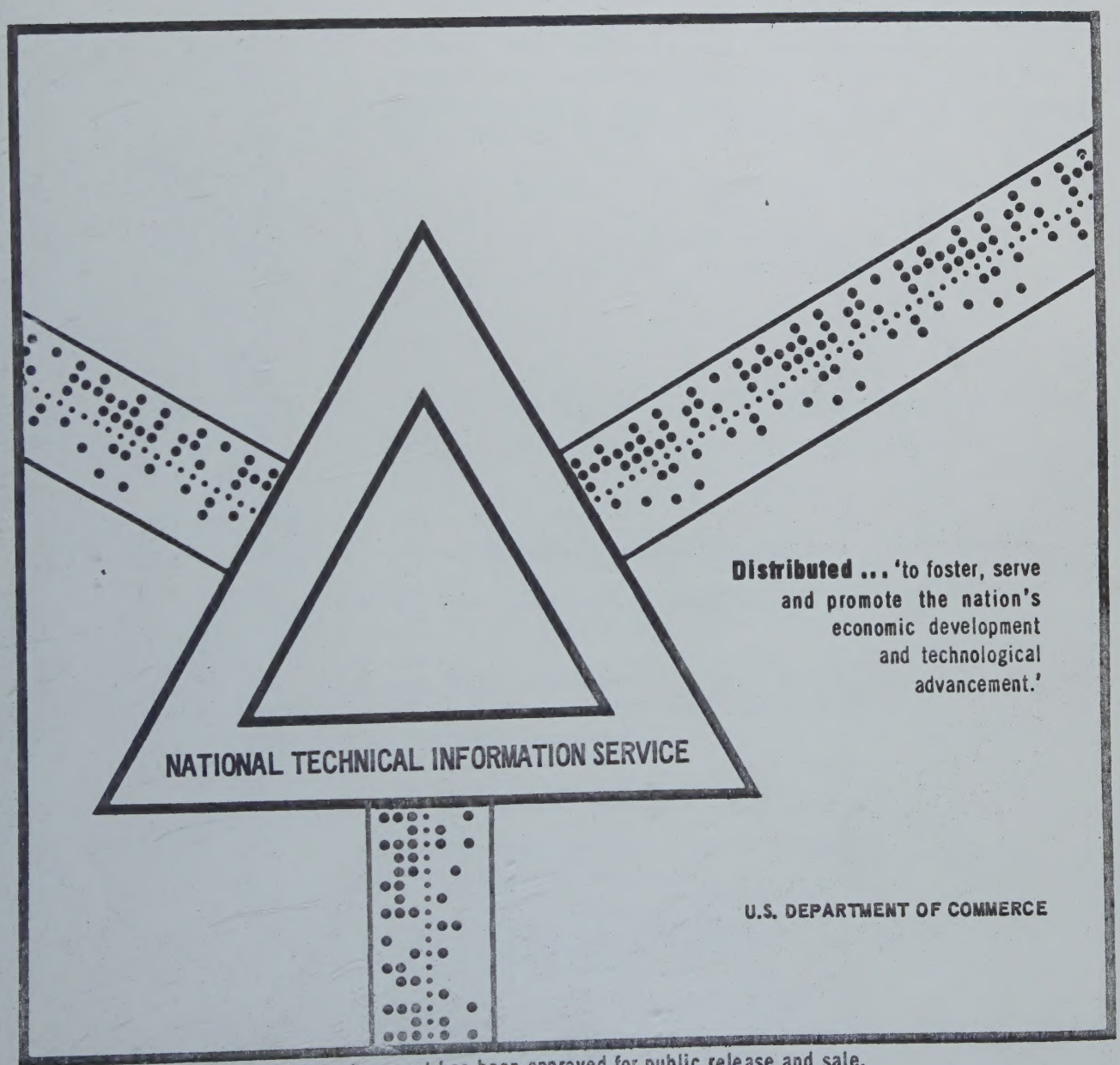
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* NATIONAL *
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"IDEOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTION"

Strengthen Ideological Building of the "Squad" of the Party Committee

- The CCP Committee of Yülin District persists in conducting ideological and political line education -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Feb. 4, 1972)

(NCNA Dispatch from Nanning) The CCP Committee of Yülin District, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, directs vigorous efforts toward ideological and political line education among its own members. The ideological building of the Party committee is effectively strengthened. An effective boost is given to the vigorous development of revolution and production throughout the district.

The Party committee of Yülin district was set up in March last year. Before its formation, to sum up experience in strengthening Party building and prepare for the establishment of the district Party committee, the core group of the revolutionary committee of the district conducted in succession three open-door rectifications and went deep into the midst of various hsien in the district to make investigations and studies.

Through rectification and investigation, it was found that in district- and hsien-level leading squads, a small number of comrades, influenced by the excellent situation, had a fuzzy idea of class struggle and line struggle. Among them were such noticeable erroneous ideas as conceit and self-complacency, staying in a rut, etc. There even existed a phenomenon of lack of unity. To a degree, this interfered with the Party's centralized leadership and the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the establishment of the new Party committee of the district, a serious study of such conditions was made. A clear-headed understanding acquired was that the establishment of the new Party committee did not mean the end of the two-line struggle. Only by doggedly conducting ideological and political line education and continuously strengthening the ideological building of the "squad" of the district Party committee could we lead the people of the whole district to forge triumphantly ahead by firmly following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We must promote Marxism and not revisionism." The YÜlin district Party committee had all along taken serious reading and studying and the mastery of Marxism as a matter of top importance in raising the Party committee "squad's" consciousness of the line and strengthening the ideological building of the Party committee. The committee closely links the assiduous reading of books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the application of Marxist stand, viewpoint and method as a guide to practice with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles.

The YÜlin district Party committee has realized that all tasks performed by us are linked with the line to a degree. Thus its members make a point of getting hold of typical examples in practical work and leading a "squad" in applying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze, to discern and distinguish between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy and Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policy. The aim is to raise everyone's consciousness continuously.

Last year, the early rice crop was at its fruiting stage when a 6-grade typhoon and a tornado hit the YÜlin district accompanied by torrential rains and mountain torrents. An extraordinary flood, the most serious in a century, was the result. The home-bound members of the standing committee of the district Party committee at that time submitted to the higher levels a relatively long list of required relief supplies. The higher authorities granted the requested supplies but not without sternly pointing out their lack of the spirit of self-reliance in this regard.

Such criticism gave the leading squad of the Party committee quite a big jolt. Its members immediately called an emergency meeting to make a new survey and line up anti-disaster and relief work. At the meeting, leading members of the district Party committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "Self-reliance," "Hard struggle" and other teachings. They reviewed the lesson involving the old district Party committee which relied solely on the state in times of disaster due to its practice of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution and which ended up with increasing reliance on the State. They came to realize that their lack of self-reliance and sense of hard-struggle was actually a manifestation of a low consciousness of line struggle.

With awareness heightened, they immediately issued to the masses a notification on the proper handling of production and relief work in the spirit of self-reliance. Wide publicity was also given to the heroic deeds of Tachai and Nanpao production brigades which fought heaven and earth. Led by the district Party committee, the cadres and masses of the disaster-affected area developed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Very quickly they resumed production. In three of the four hsien seriously hit by the natural calamity, annual average per-mow output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

The YÜlin District Party Committee takes education in policy as an important link in the chain of efforts toward proper ideological building of the "squad." Its members associate reality with the study of Chairman Mao's

relevant teachings and come further to understand the reasons why the line dictates policy and policy gives expression to the line. Assiduously they strive to raise consciousness in the thorough implementation of the Party's policy.

Influenced by the erroneous idea that their "area was special," individual leading members of the district Party committee for a time were not resolute enough in carrying out the concrete provisions for participation in collective productive labor by the brigade cadres. In view of this problem, the district Party committee organized everyone to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and strategy are the lifeblood of the Party. Leading comrades at various levels must take full note of this and never be negligent." Also studied were the Party's various rural policies. Everyone was urged to go deep into the world of reality to make investigations and studies.

The Yülin District Party Committee realizes deeply that protracted class struggle dictates protracted intra-Party two-line struggle. Therefore, so far as the "squad" of the Party committee is concerned, line education must be tackled constantly and repeatedly. Only in this way can we nip trouble in the bud and achieve fruitful results.

* * *

Direct Vigorous Efforts Toward One's Own Ideological Buildup and Raise Line Consciousness

- The CCP Committee of Hukuan Hsien conducts line education for Party members and the masses -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Feb. 4, 1972)

(NCNA Dispatch from Taiyuan) In conducting ideological and political line education for the broad masses of Party members and the people, the CCP Committee of Hukuan Hsien, Shansi province directs vigorous efforts toward its own ideological construction. The ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism is increased continuously and consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line enhanced. A boost is given to the continuous development of hsien-wide line education in a penetrating way. An increasingly favorable situation is developing in revolution and production.

After the establishment of the new Party committee of this hsien, an ideological and political line education was launched in a penetrating way in the hsien. Certain achievements were scored in this regard. From practice, the hsien Party committee realizes that whether the line is followed correctly or wrongly in the performance of hsien-level work depends mainly on the hsien Party committee. Only by directing vigorous efforts toward its own ideological building and continuously raising the line struggle consciousness of the Party committee "squad" can it lead the people of whole hsien better in eliminating interference from the Right and from what is "Left" in form but Right in reality and correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. To this end, in carrying out line education, members of the hsien Party committee doggedly involve themselves in the process and closely link ideological reality and work practice with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Active ideological struggle is associated with conscious effort in remolding the world outlook. The hsien Party committee is turned into a real battle command headquarters in the execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Simultaneously with efforts toward its own ideological construction, the Party committee of Hukuan hsien is mindful of associating current central tasks with the organization of hsien Party committee members for conscientiously study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and penetrating criticism of the reactionary fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. The aim is to raise continuously consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the Party rectification and Party building campaign, the hsien Party committee in an analysis of the condition of some basic-level Party branches found that some brigades had failed to get ahead mainly because their leading squads had failed to give play to their role of a battle command headquarters. Accordingly, some people suggested that a big shift and a big overhaul be imposed on these basic-level leading squads during the Party rectification. But the great majority of the comrades took issue with this.

With a view to heightening consciousness and unifying awareness, the hsien Party committee led everyone to make Ch'aots'un brigade of the hsien a target of investigation and study and a subject of analysis and comparison. This brigade was formerly a well-known backward one. In 1968, the Party branch of the brigade followed the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development," and came out with prominent achievements in learning from Tachai in agriculture. Average per-mow grain output rose sharply from around 200 catties to meet the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The next year, the brigade drifted away from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and gave up farming for trading. As a result, grain output dropped to 300 catties or so. In the third year, thanks to help from the hsien Party committee and the commune Party committee, the brigade Party branch directed vigorous efforts toward revolutionary mass criticism, with revolution taken as a prod to production. Per-mow grain output crossed the "Yellow River." Collective income more than doubled. In the fourth year, per-mow grain output further crossed the "Yangtze River" to reach 815 catties. The ups and downs, bends and zigzags that marked the path of advance for the Ch'aots'un brigade made the "squad" of the hsien Party committee realize deeply that the line decided everything and that this was a Marxist truth.

For long Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers have paid lip service to political power and not the line with the vicious aim of making a vain attempt to alter Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy and thus the character of our proletarian dictatorship and socialist system. The hsien Party committee members also came to understand that in a rectification of the leading squad of the basic-level Party organization, they must resolutely oppose the practice of changing personnel without changing the way of thinking. Instead they must effect an ideological overhaul and do a good job of line education and strive to build the basic-level Party organization into a strong fighting bulwark for continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

With awareness heightened, the leading members of the hsien Party committee personally led a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to a selected spot deep among communes in the mountainous area and to settle there. An emphasis was laid on line education for the leading squads of backward brigades. After a spell of effort, these backward brigades were now undergoing gratifying changes, some of them being already in the advanced ranks.

In energetically working for ideological construction, the Hukuan hsien Party committee also doggedly unfolds active ideological struggle as a stimulation to everyone's ideological revolutionization. When first placed at a selected spot with a commune, a hsien Party committee member thought the masses very backward. Later, when great achievements were socred by the commune in revolution and production, he waxed arrogant and self-complacent, claiming some of the credit for himself.

With an eye to this matter, the hsien Party committee led everyone in the study of the great Marxist teaching, "Historical activity is the business of the masses." Also studied was Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force behind the creation of the world."

Within the hsien Party committee was unfolded stern and serious criticism and self-criticism. It was unanimously held that the change effected in the commune was a result of the assiduous efforts of the cadres and commune members in serious execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, that if we complained of the masses where something problemmatical cropped up and forgot the masses where something was achieved, it would be a very wrong idea, and that for leadership members, we must firmly foster the idea of taking the masses as the real heroes and humbly learn from the masses and be willing little pupils of the masses.

Through such an active ideological struggle, the hsien Party committee member in question received education. The "leading squad" of the hsien Party committee also acquired a deeper understanding of the Party's mass line. Thereafter, everyone was to further trust and rely on the masses and humbly learn from them.

* * *

USE OF TECHNICIANS

Give Full Play to Technical Personnel's Socialist Activism

- The Party committee of Tientsin Municipal Glass Fiber Factory seriously carries out the Party's policy toward intellectuals on a solid basis -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Feb. 4, 1972)

(NCNA Dispatch from Tientsin, Feb. 2, 1972) Through serious implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals on a solid basis, Tientsin Municipal Fiber Glass Factory has further aroused the socialist activism of its technical personnel. In the past year and more, the technical personnel of this factory, teaming up with the workers, have introduced over 100 technical innovations, 18 of them major ones. They also made 208 sets of special-purpose equipment by themselves. The productivity of the whole factory is more than twice that of the original design.

In the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party committee of this factory directs vigorous efforts toward education in line struggle. At the outset, some members of the Party committee were afraid that the employment of technical personnel would lead us back to the old road of "reliance on specialists in running factories" and "technique first." Some others suggested that "technical personnel were to be employed only after they had been transformed."

To counter such thinking, the Party committee organized all for a repeated study of Chairman Mao's series of teachings on the policy toward intellectuals. A penetrating discussion focused on such points as the difference between "reliance on specialists in running factories" and the development of the role of technical personnel, the relationship between their transformation and employment, etc. Everyone was guided to make a distinction between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policy.

Through study and discussion, everyone came to understand that by uniting with, transforming and using technical personnel under the Party's unified leadership in compliance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, we could not only avoid stumbling onto the old road of "reliance on specialists in running factories" and "technique first" but also help toward the elimination of the remnant poison in the mind of technical personnel of "relying on specialists in running factories" and "technique first," and to better arouse their socialist activism.

With the thinking of the Party committee members unified and on the basis of widely solicited mass opinion, proper work has been arranged for the 60-odd technical personnel of the whole factory. Some of them take up technical leadership work at factory and workshop levels, and some join various types of "three-in-one" technical innovation groups involving the factory, the workshops and the shifts. In their different posts, they are giving full play to their role.

After assigning technical personnel to specified technical tasks in line with concrete conditions, the Party committee of Tientsin Municipal Glass Fiber Factory does not consider that it has done everything that could be done in the firm implementation of policy. It holds that so long as some ideological problems among technical personnel are not solved, the Party's policy toward intellectuals cannot be considered to have been carried out thoroughly. Therefore, the Party committee constantly studies and analyzes the ideological state of the technical personnel and directed energetic efforts toward ideological-political work.

To counter the thinking of some technical personnel who are unwilling or afraid to take up technical work lest they should be identified with the purely technical viewpoint, the Party committee organizes them to study Chairman Mao's doctrine on continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and criticize "the idea of technique being useless." They are enabled to further raise their enthusiasm for the proper handling of technique for the sake of the revolution.

To solve the problem of equipment for the production of un-twisted coarse yarn checkered fabric, a technical worker once thought of using native means to put together an un-twisted course yarn machine. But he was afraid that locally made equipment might not measure up to required quality standards. He hesitated to go ahead in his mind. On finding what was on his mind, the Party organization immediately joined him in studying Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and in recalling the many cases in the factory of creating advanced technique through indigenous means. This technical worker received profound education. As a result, he teamed up with workers fighting day and night. Through doggedly applying indigenous means, they successfully turned out in a matter of one month or more a converted un-twisted course yarn machine. This made for the speedy production of un-twisted coarse yarn checkered fabric.

In its performance of work, the Party committee of this factory takes fervent support for technical personnel in the bold introduction of technical innovations as a further effort in the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals and an important task for giving full play to the socialist activism of technical personnel. When technical personnel have achieved something in work, the Party committee would give them timely encouragement and helped them sum up experience. They were also urged to guard against arrogance and rashness and to win still greater victories. When the technical personnel ran into difficulties or suffered setbacks in work, the Party committee would help them analyze the underlying causes to insure their revolutionary activism.

A technical worker was committed to an experiment on refractory material as a substitute for a kind of rare metal. At the experimental stage, results proved very satisfactory. But in the stage of popularization, an accident occurred. This caused the state a certain loss. After an analysis of this incident, the Party committee of the factory held that this technical worker was motivated by well-meant subjective aspirations. He failed because he had failed to acquire a thorough understanding of the laws governing objective things in the introduction of innovations. As his experiment was popularized with the approval of the Party committee, he could not take

all the responsibility. Therefore, the Party committee took the initiative to assume responsibility for him. Meanwhile, it helped this technical worker to sum up experiences and lessons and encouraged him to continue his experimental work. Deeply moved, the technical worker forgot his ideological misgivings. Humbly he listened to the opinions of the workers and other technical personnel. Through conscientiously groping for scientific and research laws, he achieved some fruitful results very quickly.

To stimulate better the technical personnel's consciousness of revolution, the Party committee of the factory have also cited in the whole factory a number of advanced models. Thus, the technical personnel have models to follow and a target to work toward and are able to forge ahead in a better way.

A technical worker formerly shut himself up in a tiny house to do research on a major technological reform. He worked for two years without getting anywhere. Later, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and repeatedly criticized his erroneous idea of putting no faith in and no reliance on the masses. He took the initiative to go among the masses to solicit opinions. With the workers' help, he overcame multiple difficulties. Successfully he brought out a new technological process. After its introduction, production efficiency was raised around 40 percent in spite of no added manpower and no added equipment.

Another technical worker of this factory was assigned to a research job to improve the quality of a certain product. In the whole process of research, she doggedly studied "On Practice" and continuously overcame the idea of setting more store on theory than on practice. She seriously took up productive labor and personally got involved in practice. Meanwhile, she attached importance to the rich practical experience of old workers. She called a number of investigation meetings to analyze and study the key points of production. She also joined the workers in going outdoors to solicit the views of the consumers. After repeated practice, she found out the major problems that had to do with quality. A great improvement was effected in the quality of the kind of product in question.

Thanks to the Party organization's help and under the inspiration of these advanced models, the technical personnel of the whole factory more assiduously study Chairman Mao's works and seriously remolded their world outlook. They played an active role stimulating revolution and promoting production.

* * *

POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Health Hospital of Huach'eng Commune Firmly Carries Out Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals and Gives Full Play to Revolutionary Enthusiasm of Medical Personnel

- Various difficulties are overcome and achievements are made in the work of serving the people -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 4, 1972)

(NCNA Dispatch from Canton) The Party branch of the Health Hospital of Huach'eng Commune, Wuhua hsien, Kwangtung province seriously carries out on a solid basis the Party's policy of unity, education and transformation of intellectuals and further arouses the revolutionary enthusiasm of medical personnel. The hospital is enabled to overcome difficulties stemming from a small staff, poor equipment, etc. Some achievements are scored in serving the people. Praise for the hospital comes from the broad masses.

Guided by the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the leading members of the Party branch of the health hospital of Huach'eng Commune went deep into the midst of various sections and offices to make investigations and studies to check up on conditions about the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals. It was found that after the criticism of the "line of reliance on specialists" there appeared again among some leading members the phenomenon of erroneously shrinking from boldly making use of medical personnel and from a possible repetition of mistakes involving "technique first" and "management of the hospital by specialists." As a result, some medical personnel were afraid of doing their work boldly. Their technical skills were also not tapped to the full.

To counter such a situation, the Party branch organized the whole body of leading members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings such as "Unite to win still greater victories," "The comrades of the whole Party must understand that a correct policy toward the intellectuals constitutes one of the important factors for revolutionary victory," etc. In the light of reality, they vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' crime of wrecking the Party's line and policy, and energetically fought selfish and impure thoughts in the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals. It was realized that policy was the lifeblood of the Party and a concrete manifestation of the line. Whether the Party's various policies were seriously implemented on a solid basis was a major problem bearing on whether Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line was carried out. It was also realized that the overwhelming majority of the medical personnel were willing to make revolution and transformable and that only by seriously implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals on a firm basis could we better serve workers, peasants and soldiers and socialism.

Since then, the Party branch has been mindful of uniting with and trusting the medical personnel, showing them concern in politics and livelihood, and giving them timely praise and encouragement for every little bit of progress made. Some comrades of the medical personnel were also selected

who had a good showing in the political field and a great passion for work to reinforce the leadership organs at section and office levels. These medical personnel deeply felt the Party's solicitude for them and its trust in them. They gave full play to their subjective initiative and showed ever increasing work enthusiasm. A new aura of fighting in unity engulfed the whole hospital.

While uniting with and using intellectuals, the Party branch of Health Hospital of Huach'eng Commune was mindful of guarding against a tendency toward mere use unaccompanied by transformation. Doggedly it persisted in combining use with transformation and the transformation of intellectuals' old ideological style in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles.

Once, the hospital admitted a 10-month-old baby girl. An initial diagnosis of her case revealed a liver tumor. The idea of shrinking from hazards and risks prompted some doctors to say something like this, "With such a big tumor in a tiny body we can do nothing without performing a very complicated operation." The Party branch laid hold of such an idea in time and organized the medical personnel to study Chairman Mao's "Serve the People" and to study the deeds of the health section of a certain PLA unit which removed a 90-odd-catty big tumor for poor peasant commune member Chang Ch'iu-chü. Everyone was made to realize that to do nothing for a patient in a critical condition or to do everything possible for him was a touchstone to test whether one was wholeheartedly dedicated to serving the people. With awareness heightened, the medical personnel pooled the wisdom and energy of the masses to clear the hurdles. At last, they successfully removed a massive 11-catty-and-a-half tumor from inside the affected child's abdomen. The patient was saved and nursed back to health.

To remold better the thinking of medical personnel in the course of practice, the Party branch of the health hospital assigns medical personnel to brigade-level health clinics and cooperative medical service stations in separate groups over different periods. The aim is to let them receive reeducation from the poor and lower-middle peasants and foster proletarian feeling and make them really move over to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers.

A doctor sent by a certain hospital in Canton to work here came under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. At the health hospital, he was arrogant and self-conceited and held himself aloof from the masses. To give this comrade the benefit of education, the Party branch assigned him to the basic level. After getting to the countryside, this doctor saw for himself the moving deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants fighting hard for the building of a new socialist village. He experienced for himself every concern and every encouragement from the poor and lower-middle peasants. The thought of his not having fostered an idea of wholehearted devotion to the people and his shrinking from difficult and tiring work overwhelmed him with a feeling of shame. Since then, he has humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Assiduously he remolds his world outlook. Constantly he brings medical service and prescribes medicines for the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Regardless of wind or rain, he answers calls in the dead of night, or any minute of the day. He is welcomed by the masses.

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STATE FARMS

Build State Farms in the Spirit of Tachai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 4, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note: The following point is underscored by the change wrought in Hanku Farm: Collective-owned rural people's communes must learn from Tachai and so should the all-people-owned state farm. Only by building state farms in the spirit of Tachai can we have a clear-cut orientation and thrive in five fields of endeavor. That some state farms are slow-moving or losing affairs is mainly because some of their leading cadres are not in a proper mental state, have sidetracked the direction and the line and are lacking in the Tachai spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. By conscientiously acquiring the spirit of Tachai and criticizing the revisionist line for farm-operation, Hanku Farm is beginning to change its deficit position. Its experience may serve as our reference.

Must a state farm learn from Tachai and can it? A positive answer is provided by Hanku Farm of Hopei Province through its own experience: A farm can and must learn from Tachai. For a farm to learn from Tachai is to thrive in five fields of endeavor and head for increasing prosperity.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, Hanku Farm penetratingly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and doggedly upheld the spirit of Tachai in its management. Whipped up throughout the farm was an upsurge in the effort to learn from Tachai. After four years of hard struggle, an initial turnabout was witnessed by the farm which for years had been lackluster in production and in the red. In 1970, total grain output surpassed the highest level in history, with an average of 600-odd catties to the mow. Big advances were made in forestry, animal-breeding, sideline-production and fishing. A total of 8 million catties of grain was surrendered to the state, with a profit of ¥1,000,000 registered. A relatively good harvest was achieved last year in spite of serious natural calamities such as drought, water-logging, insect-pests, and hailstorm.

Politics in Command and Ideology in the Lead

Hanku Farm was built in 1952. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist farm-operating line brought in its wake the vigorous advocation of "production first," "profits in command," and "material incentives." For a time, the farm sidetracked its political orientation, its grain output was very low and its financial position registered a deficit. In 1967, after the formation of the revolutionary committee of the farm, a serious summing-up of

historical experiences and lessons was accompanied by the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism. Everyone's line consciousness was enhanced. It was realized that the backwardness of the farm was traceable to a side-tracked direction or line, or an incorrect operational guideline. Henceforth politics must be put in command, Mao Tse-tung's thought applied in educating the masses and the Tachai road resolutely followed.

But something understood does not mean its being free from zigzags or setbacks in its practice. Once, those comrades of the farm in charge of production noticed a very good showing on the part of the 2nd branch farm originally relatively backward in production, and held an on-the-spot conference there. By just leading the participants in the meeting on a few rounds of the fields and putting them through the motions of reckoning and target-setting without breathing a word about the line or giving a thought to the ideological factor, they called it a day.

The way the meeting was held was a source of great dissatisfaction to the masses. With an eye to this matter, the revolutionary committee of the farm conducted a timely survey. It was held that this on-the-spot meeting was not motivated by promotion of revolution as a spur to production but by production for its own sake in its accustomed pattern.

Later, a new on-the-spot conference was called. The comrades of the 2nd branch farm were organized to recount their experience of how they stimulated production through leading the masses to learn seriously from Tachai, educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and vigorously waging class struggle and line struggle. Everyone was made to realize that in running a farm, one must first have a clear-cut orientation and that in tackling production, one must first grasp people's ideological revolutionization.

The sharp contrast presented by the two on-the-spot meetings pointed to the remnant pernicious influence existing in some comrades' minds. Though articulate advocates of politics in ordinary times, they stumbled back onto the old road that neglected politics the moment they tackled production. The revolutionary committee of the farm held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types to impart the spirit of Tachai. The leading members and cadres at various levels of the farm were enabled to realize more deeply that "politics is the commander and the soul." They doggedly adhered to the principle of placing proletarian politics in command and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the lead. The farm was put on the right course in its socialist orientation.

In guiding the campaign to learn from Tachai, the revolutionary committee of the farm seriously conducted line and policy education and overcame the metaphysical viewpoint and applied the dialectical-materialist "one dividing into two" formula as a guide to practice. In criticizing the remnant pernicious influence of "production first," they checked the erroneous trend of "paying lip service to politics but showing no guts for production." In criticizing "material incentives," they corrected a small number of teams' erroneous tendency toward elimination of all labor quotas and rational

division of labor. In criticizing "control, strangling and suppressing," they guarded against the erroneous tendency toward lack of courage to promote labor discipline. In criticizing "profits in command." They overcame the first hints of neglect of economic accounting. Thus, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy were carried out in a better way.

Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

For long, Hanku Farm depended on State investments and loans for its operation. The greater its dependence the poorer it became. In the great cultural revolution, there was criticism on the dependence, but as there was no solution of the line problem many cadres were not released from the idea of relying on the state. Some people thought, "The farm being a state-run enterprise, it naturally follows that the state should take care of the financial side and the farm the practical side of farming." They read nothing amiss into a deficit or a low output. At the end of 1967, the farm called a workers' congress. As was their wont, various production teams sent elected representatives out with accountants in tow, preparatory to drawing up plans at the congress to request financial and material support from the state.

Such a situation set the leadership to thinking: "With power grasped in hand but with the line problem unsolved and the remnant poisonous influence of the revisionist farm-operating line unremoved, we would be just as likely to retrace the old steps. Should we count on the state and reach out to the upper levels or rely on self efforts and fight amidst hardship?

This represented a two-line struggle in the building of the farm. Only by shattering the idea of relying on the state and resolutely following the self-reliance and hard-struggle road could we do better and better in the management of the farm. Everyone was organized to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "On what basis should our guideline rest? It should rest on our own strength or self help." The evil consequences stemming from the practice of the revisionist farm-operating line in the past were recalled. With poignant feeling. the broad masses of workers said, "To count on the State and reach out to upper levels is to throw out of the window the glorious tradition of hard struggle!"

From experiences and lessons, they came to understand that a thorough change in the features of the farm called for a change in their reckoning with immediate rather than long-term interests and for an idea of launching an enterprise amidst hardship. They made up their minds to change the conditions for production.

The 9th team had 98 workers cultivating 2,500-odd mow of saline and alkaline land spread over elevated and low-lying areas. At first, some people lacked confidence in their own efforts to do well in farmland capital construction. It was held that such a wide area could not be managed by so few people. The Party branch immediately organized everyone to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." They were made to study the heroic deeds of the poor and

lower-middle peasants of Tachai. This aroused everyone's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. All of them contributed whatever they could during the peak farming season and concentrated efforts during the slack season. After over 200 days of hard fighting, they turned over 800 mow of pitted and water-logged "terraced fields" into flat and even high-yield land. For 1970, per-mow grain output rose from 100-odd catties to over 600 catties.

Deeds of advanced units are a source of great inspiration to the workers of the whole farm. They have further developed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and devoted energetic efforts toward farmland capital construction. In three years, they completed over 5,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork, 2,000,000-odd cubic meters more than in the three years before the great proletarian cultural revolution when a state investment of ¥370,000 was involved.

Take Grain as the Lever and Seek Overall Development

In the management of Hanku Farm, there appeared formerly two erroneous tendencies. One was "devotion to one single undertaking," with attention given to only grain and not multiple undertakings. This made impossible rational use of the farm's manpower, material and other resources. Agricultural production suffered in its development. When the "devotion-to-one-single-undertaking" road was found impassable with difficulties encountered financially, there appeared the erroneous tendency toward "emphasis on financial gains to the neglect of grain" and "giving up farming for trading."

After the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the farm, Chairman Mao's teachings were conscientiously studied. It was realized that to change backward features, we must bring a revolution to bear on the old operational guideline. Criticized was such revisionist sinister trash as "devotion to a single undertaking," "profits in command," etc. The guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development" was resolutely implemented.

How should we develop multiple undertakings? A new contradiction appeared. Some comrades took the handling of multiple undertakings as a way to solve financial difficulties, and went for those ventures that promised fat profits. Some others held that support for agriculture should be taken as the main aim.

Should we go for "farming" or "profit-seeking?" The masses were aroused to unfold a mass discussion. The operational guideline was rectified with "agriculture" put in the first place. For over two years, a big-margin increase in agricultural production was followed by the overall development of forestry, animal-breeding, sidelines and fishing. In 1971, over 3,700,000 saplings were planted. Fruit output reached 320,000 catties, eight times as large as in 1967. Energetically developed were pig-breeding Chicken-raising and fish-breeding. Additionally launched were such industries and sidelines as repairing and assembling of farm machines, processing of grain and oil, bricks and tiles, cement, insecticides, chemical fertilizer, straw products, plastic printing, soybean sauce, etc. In 1971, total industrial and sideline output value reached over ¥7,000,000. Basically changed was the previous situation of living on loans.

The guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development," was seriously carried out. Tremendous changes were wrought in the features of the farm:

First, with the development of industries and sidelines, the previous situation of relying solely on the state for the supply of farm machines, chemical fertilizer and insecticides was changed. From 1970, for tilling, raking, seedling-transplanting, harvesting, husking, etc., self-made small-type farm machines and tools were introduced by the farm. This helped relieve the state's burden. A saving in labor was effected. The cost was cut down. Labor efficiency was raised.

Second, capital flow was speeded up. Funds were accumulated for the benefit of the State. In agriculture, capital is tied up for a relatively long period. With the development of industries and sidelines, products turned out are a constant source of income. The situation of suffering a loss from year to year and leaning on loans was changed.

Third, the effort toward rational deployment of labor and rational use of materials was stimulated. During the busy farming season, labor forces were transferred from forestry, animal-breeding, sidelines, fishing, etc., in support of agriculture. In the slack season, labor forces were diverted from agriculture toward forestry, animal-breeding, sidelines and fishing. Various types of laborers, male, female, old and weak, were deployed on a rational basis. This helped in increating wealth for the state, adding to [the farm's] income and improving livelihood. An aura of increasing prosperity is enveloping the farm.

(by Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent)

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Middle School Party Branch Strengthens Its Leadership Over Revolution in Education

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 6, 1972)

the revolution in education is shaping up well in the no. 1 middle school in chiaotso of honan province, central china, thanks to the school party branch's firm implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

it holds that the revolution in education requires in first place that chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies be carried out. through investigations members of the party branch committee found some teachers gave lessons in isolation from the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, while others had the students spend too much time in labour to the neglect of study. both reflected the same tendency to divorce theory from practice, the party branch held.

in view of this, the party branch started a study movement. the teachers and students realized through their study that unity between theory and practice is a component part of chairman mao's revolutionary line. following chairman mao's principle "while their main task is to study, they (referring to the students -- ed.) should also learn other things", the party branch helped the teachers and students integrate book knowledge with industrial and agricutural production, and with practical struggle both in and outside the school.

this teaching method proved satisfactory. in studying agriculture, for instance, the students went to an agricultural research institute where they attended lectures given by its workers and technicians and the school teachers. the lectures included chairman mao's principles and policies on the development of agriculture and elementary knowledge of production, followed by practical work in the fields. back at school, the teachers and students held discussions to sum up what they had learned and turned perceptual knowledge into rational knowledge.

the students also went to factories where they became acquainted with industrial production and, at the same time, received re-education by the workers. they not only acquired scientific knowledge about lathes, diesel engines and other machinery, but learned to operate them.

the party branch pays attention to arousing the enthusiasm of the teaching staff for the revolution in education. it helped them get the orientation for their work through the study of chairman mao's works "serve the people" and "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". the branch made arrangements for the teachers to attend each other's lectures and, with the participation of leading cadres, teachers and students to comment on study and teaching. it encouraged the teachers to try to improve their teaching at all times under the guidance of proletarian politics.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Progress in Medical and Health Work in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 5, 1972)

the inner mongolian autonomous region has made rapid headway in medical and health work since liberation and particularly since the cultural revolution.

small-pox, cholera and other rampant diseases have been checked. the multi-national people had no access to medicine under the dark rule of a handful of feudal nobles, herd owners, landlords and reactionary upper strata lamas. now they have a fairly comprehensive medical service network which consists of hospitals, clinics, anti-epidemic stations, pharmaceutical centres and other medical institutions run at different levels, from the autonomous region down to rural people's communes. the total number of medical workers is 19 times the pre-liberation figure. the region now has an adequate supply of pharmaceuticals. some are provided by the state. others are produced locally.

marked improvements have been made in the past few years in the region's rural medical service. large numbers of city medical workers volunteered to work in villages and pastureland in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." in 1971 alone some 1,700 city doctors and nurses settled down in the banners, counties, people's communes or production brigades. the herdsmen and peasants praise them for their whole-hearted service to the people and their resolve to follow doctor norman bethune, the canadian internationalist fighter.

thanks to the encouragement given by the regional party committee and revolutionary committee, more than 13,000 part-time medical workers have been trained during the cultural revolution. affectionately called "barefoot doctors", most of them are young people from families of poor and lower-middle peasants or herdsmen, or educated youth who settled down in the countryside. this new type of medical workers takes part in collective production labour while giving treatment. many agricultural and pastoral areas through self-reliance have set up co-operative medical and health service.

in sharp contrast to pre-liberation years when the minority population was declining due to their hard life, the birth rate has risen year by year over the past two decades. the mongolian population in silingnol league, for example, was estimated in 1970 to be double that in 1950.

WORKER HERO

Part Four on Wang Chin-hsi: Devoting His Life to Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1972)

wang chin-hsi went to the new oilfield in april 1970 to see the workers and study their experience. then he hurried to yumen to attend an on-the-spot meeting on the petroleum industry. long-time overwork caused his health to go from bad to worse. the leadership decided to send him to peking for treatment before the meeting closed. on the way, he thought only of getting back to taching as soon as possible to pass on the essence of the meeting. being away from the wells and the workers, he felt something missing in his life.

the doctors examined him carefully and ascertained that he had a late stage gastric cancer. leading comrades of the party central committee showed deep concern for him and a team of doctors from peking and other places was organized to perform an operation. before the operation the leadership told iron man what his ailment was. he showed great calmness and said: "the leadership and comrades should not worry. i'm a communist. i'll firmly follow chairman mao's teachings and fear neither hardship nor death." he encouraged the surgeons: "work boldly and be at ease. if you succeed, i'll continue to make revolution. if you fail, you'll gain some experience."

the operation did not help. often, his agony was too great for him to eat or rest. but he persevered in study with revolutionary tenacity, not missing a day. beside his pillow, there were always chairman mao's works, documents and the "people's daily". he would study three or four hours on end.

he stayed in hospital seven months, his body was there, but his thoughts and heart turned to the taching oilfield and the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland. one day he was thrilled by the news that another oilfield had been discovered in china. he said to people around: "our country is a land of treasure. it is not oil-poor but oil-rich. exploration should be speeded up. i'll slog on for a few more decades after i am well."

leading comrades of departments under the party central committee and of the taching oilfield went to visit him in the hospital. iron man time and again spoke of the newly discovered oilfield. he proposed that the waste material collecting team of taching set up a repair shop to retrieve waste steel, derricks and drills so as to support other localities in developing the oil industry. he said: "our country's oil industry is still not so highly developed as we want. we should organize more prospecting and drilling teams. every place that may have oil should be prospected. oilfields with shallow oil zones should be worked by the localities while the state do those with deeper oil zones. in this way, everybody will bring initiative into play and our country's oil industry will develop even faster..."

every time leading members and workers of taching came, he would ask many questions: how are the workers studying? how many new wells have been sunk? is there any new break-through? what are the difficulties?

while in hospital, he still pondered over problems in taching's work, even the smallest matters concerning the well-being of the workers. when the rainy season set in, he would ask whether the workers' houses might spring leaks. when winter came, he would inquire whether water-pipes in the living quarters had frozen. when he heard that some workers had been transferred to new oilfields, he made sure that their families were well looked after. he said to comrades of the waste material collecting team: "when you return to the oilfield, you should raise one or two hundred pigs and build a hothouse to grow fresh vegetables in winter, and send some to the drilling teams on festive occasions. those comrades work in the wilderness all the year round and their living conditions are harsh. they move from place to place and can't do such things themselves."

when his comrades saw him speak with difficulty, they urged him not to worry about these things. he replied: "i'm a communist. how can i stop thinking of such things?"

iron man loved his comrades, and they loved him. every day he received letters full of class feelings and with cheerful news of the achievements in production from taching and many other parts of the country. iron man was eager to recover and go back to work with his comrades and carry out the great plan for developing the oil industry.

wang chin-hsi's condition worsened drastically in november 1970.

premier chou en-lai and other leading comrades of the party central committee went to see him.

leading comrades of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries and the taching oilfield and his old comrades-in-arms stayed with him day and night.

he was in torment, but his will was iron. his vision becoming clouded, this steel fighter of the working class gazed at the leading comrades and his comrades-in-arms clustered round his bed. he stretched his hands out to theirs and in a failing voice muttered: "comrades, ...you should study chairman mao's works hard... unite... unite to win still greater victories... never forget class struggle. ...taching is a red banner unfurled by chairman mao and we should do well..." his words were full of encouragement. the comrades grieved and could not hold back their tears.

comrade wang chin-hsi died on november 15, 1970, as an iron man fighting for china's petroleum industry all his life, a fine son of the chinese working class, a model worker of chairman mao and a good communist and cadre.

when the news reached taching, thousands upon thousands of people in the oilfield, workers and cadres, their families, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, all felt bereft.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "it is necessary to train a great many people as vanguards of the revolution. people who are politically far-sighted. people imbued with the spirit of struggle and self-sacrifice. people with largeness of mind who are loyal, active and upright. people who never pursue selfish interests, but are whole-heartedly for the liberation of the nation and society. people who fear no difficulties, but remain steadfast and advance courageously in the face of difficulties. people who are neither high and mighty nor seekers after the limelight, but are conscientious and full of practical sense. if china has a host of such vanguard elements, the tasks of the chinese revolution will be successfully fulfilled."

such a man was wang chin-hsi who was imbued with mao tsetung thought.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northeast China Hsien Develops Local Industry, Speeds Up Farm Mechanization

(NCNA-English Changchun, Feb. 6, 1972)

panshih county in northeast china's kirin province is developing local industry, agricultural mechanization and farm production.

the county has set up more than 200 small factories and mines since 1970. these include iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, machine tool, power, cement and coal. a local industrial system is taking shape, embracing mining, iron smelting, steel making, processing, manufacturing, assembling and repair. two-thirds of the 760 industrial products are machines which directly serve agricultural production. total industrial output value has more than doubled in the past two years.

the county's irrigation and drainage, winnowing, threshing and processing of farm and sideline produce have in the main been mechanized or semi-mechanized. nine out of every ten production brigades have electricity. the county has seven times as many electric pumping stations as in 1969. it achieves a much higher level of mechanization or semi-mechanization of field work.

situated in rolling country, panshih county formerly had low, unstable grain output. after its establishment in 1970, the new county party committee decided to develop local industry and agricultural production by making use of the county's iron, coal and other mineral resources in the light of chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and his instruction on developing farm mechanization on the basis of collectivization. at that time some persons said the state allotted the county farm machinery

every year so there was no need for it to set up industry so long as it increased grain output. the county party committee organized the leaders at various levels to study chairman mao's related teachings and criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in connection with the county's experience of developing local industry and criticize the erroneous ideas of relying on state aid.

formerly pansnih county had no industry and its agricultural production was backward. in 1958, guided by the general line for building socialism, it combined modern and simple methods to establish local industry by self-reliance. with industry supporting agriculture, the county brought in good harvests year after year. two-thirds of the factories were closed down later due to sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this hampered the use of its abundant resources and affected progress in agricultural production.

the county party committee once again mobilized the masses in a deep-going way to run industry. in 1970 the county established nine small factories which made most of the required equipment by repairing and reassembling discarded spare parts.

the county paid attention to the provision of raw material, centering on small iron mines. the leading members of the county party committee led the local people in locating ore deposits in the hills and encouraged them to find and report ore points. twentyeight kinds of metals and non-metallic mineral deposits including iron, copper, zinc, lead, coal and graphite have been located. thirtyfour of the 148 ore points found are being worked to provide raw material for local industry.

while guiding local industry to serve agricultural production, the county party committee paid attention to achieving a proper balance in making farm machinery. the county party committee organized groups of veteran workers, cadres and technicians to make investigations and ask the opinions of the peasants. the needs included irrigation and drainage, farming, processing of farm and side-line produce, transport, production of chemical fertilizer and insecticides and the building of small factories run by commune or brigade. the county party committee then worked out a plan for agricultural mechanization.

the industrial enterprises of the county put emphasis on making steel tubes, cement, pumps, motors and other materials and equipment to support the rural communes and brigades in building irrigation projects. at the same time, the county party committee also paid attention to equipping the commune and brigade-run factories. now, each of the 24 people's communes and the 200 brigades has its own manufacturing and repair plant.

MODEL HSIEN

Changes in East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 6, 1972)

two years of the mass movement to learn from tachai, china's pace setter in agriculture, have brought dynamic progress in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and rural side-line production to a formerly backward east china county.

the 1971 grain output of minching county in fukien province was 47 per cent over 1969, with average yield per hectare rising from 3.8 to 5.6 tons. 7,200 hectares were covered with saplings in 1971, four times the area afforested in 1969, and timber output went up 75 per cent. the number of pigs in stock increased 53 per cent and income from side-line production, 60 per cent.

eighty per cent of the farmland of minching county is on hills with relatively low temperature and cold mountain streams that limit the growing season. interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line hampered farming progress and for a long period grain yield was only 2.2 to 3 tons per hectare.

after the minching county revolutionary committee was set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, it led the people in deepening the mass movement to learn from the revolutionary spirit of tachai. members of the committee went to work in the koyang production brigade in line with chairman mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well."

this brigade is situated on mountains rising 600 metres above sea level. all its farmland is on slopes and in gullies and farm yields used to be low. leading county revolutionary committee members organized a study class for local cadres and brigade members in the autumn of 1969. together they criticized the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line and studied chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china". this heightened socialist enthusiasm and promoted the movement to learn from tachai.

the people dug drainage ditches and accumulated large amounts of farm manure in the 1969-1970 winter and transformed low-yield land. the early rice acreage was extended to 90 hectares in 1970, 7.5 times the amount of the preceding year, and an excellent harvest was reaped. the brigade's total grain output doubled that year, reaching 565 tons. the brigade became self-sufficient in grain for the first time, and sold 90 tons of grain to the state. it also build a hydro-electric power station, a farm produce processing plant and pig farms.

the brigade became an example for the whole county. people in the county put forward the slogan: "learn from tachai and catch up with koyang exclamation"

the changyang production brigade, also in a hilly area, formerly attributed its low yields to unfavourable natural conditions. the brigade party branch contrasted it with the advanced koyang brigade and found that in

fact it had better soil and a warmer climate, and it had lagged behind because its leading group had lacked revolutionary determination.

members of the brigade party branch committee led the people in transforming nature in the revolutionary spirit of the tachai people. they waded through waist-high mud to dig drainage ditches in boggy, waterlogged fields and turned 33 hectares into fertile double-cropping rice fields. despite the serious menace of drought and insect pests, the brigade had an excellent harvest in 1971, with the average per-hectare grain yield surpassing the target of 6 tons set in the national programme for agricultural development.

thirtyseven of the 50-odd less advanced production brigades in the county have made rapid progress and become advanced units.

the county revolutionary committee has led the people in farming scientifically and adopting advanced farming methods and systems in line with the eight point charter for agriculture formulated by chairman mao, i.e., soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close-planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on doing everything through experiments, the committee has helped communes and brigades set up scientific experimental groups composed of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and agro-technicians or educated young people. the county agro-technical centre ran short-term classes to train personnel for all the production teams, who specialize in agro-technique, pest control, seed improvement or field management. seed beds, experimental plots and high-yield plots have been opened by all the communes, brigades and teams.

one key measure taken is switching over from single to double-cropping rice. the method of transplanting rice seedlings with soil at their roots, which makes it possible to transplant earlier, has been widely adopted. members of the county revolutionary committee took part in experiments on this method.

this success enabled the county to extend its double-cropping rice acreage year after year. the acreage reached 10,000 hectares in 1971 as against 6,000 hectares in 1969.

members of the county revolutionary committee made investigations in the mountainous and hilly areas to map out over-all plans for developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and other side-line production in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the county party committee and revolutionary committee encourage the communes and brigades to set up small hydro-electric power stations to utilize the water resources. so far, 114 such stations with a combined capacity of 3,580 kilowatts have been built by using simple equipment and ctmbining modern and indigenous methods. these communes and brigades have set up grain and fodder processing workshops, paper mills and farm tool repair shops driven by electricity.

farm mechanization has also been stepped up. the county has added 71 tractors in the past two years and the machine-ploughed area in seventy per cent of the brigades has been extended. arrangements are made to use the labour force in a rational way. most of the commune members take part in farm work in the busy season and in side-line production in the slack season. with the growth of production, collective reserves and the income of the commune members have also increased.

FARM PRODUCE

China Reaps Good Harvests of Local Products

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1972)

rural people's communes and production brigades in china have developed a diversified economy while giving priority to grain production in line with the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". they increased the production of medicinal herbs and other local products last year.

the tienchu tibet autonomous county in northwest china's kansu province abounds in medicinal herbs. the commune members there did a good job in agriculture and livestock breeding while collecting herbs. in 1971, the autonomous county sold 86 tons of rhizuma notopterygii, a four fold increase compared with 1970. it also overfulfilled the state purchase plan for musk, red paeoniae, and other medicinal herbs.

radix pseudoginseng and saussurea lappa are peculiar to yunnan province in southwest china. the harvests last year were excellent for the sixth year in succession. output was ten per cent above 1970, setting a new record.

radix pseudoginseng is valuable as a styptic and analeptic. saussurea lappa is a common medicine helping digestion and restoring normal circulation of vital energy along the principal channels of human body.

pingchiang county in hunan province ranks high in producing spora lygodii, a valuable medicine. total output last year was seven and a half times that of 1970.

when autumn comes, there are many white bubbles on the leaves of shrubs. inside the bubbles is a lot of yellow powder which is collected skillfully at the right time and proccessed for spora lygodii.

a fishery in haifeng county in south china's kwangtung province has succeeded in raising sea horses. of the 12 crops bred last year, three have matured and the others are doing well.

the sea horse, a marine fish, provides a valuable medicine used in treating surgical and neurological diseases.

the commune members in northwest china's ninghsia hui autonomous region, a noted producer of edible black moss, made great efforts to collect this fungus last year. the amount they sold to the state topped the state plan by more than 40 per cent, and was three and a half times the amount for the preceding year.

the hairlike edible moss is tasty and wholesome and has medical value.

pucheng county in east china's fukien province had a good mushroom harvest last year. state purchases came close to 10 tons, 78 per cent more than in 1970.

an important factor in this good harvest was the help given by the county commercial department. it sent experienced technicians to the major producing communes in the hilly regions and popularized advanced techniques, including methods of developing mushroom spores.

commune members of chungyang county in central china's hupeh province sold to the state some 200,000 kilogrammes of honey, 38 per cent above the 1964 all-time high.

the county in southern hupeh has a large acreage of varied flowering plants on which the bees feed. the wild cassia alone, an excellent source, covers more than 13,300 hectares. the county revolutionary committee promoted honey production by organizing communes and brigades to keep bees and encouraging individual households to take up this side line occupation.

ECONOMIC CROPS

Southwest China Province Grows More Tropical and Subtropical Plants

(NCNA-English Kunming, Feb. 6, 1972)

multi-national yunnan province in southwest china is growing several hundred varieties of tropical and subtropical plants of economic value including rubber, lac, oil palm, olive, teak, coffee, cinchona, pepper, betelnut and mango. the acreage has been extended to tens of thousands of hectares. thousands of wild tropical and subtropical plants of economic value are harvested.

tropical climate and plentiful rainfall in the frontier areas of the province enable many such plants to flourish. however, these multi-national areas were described before liberation as "lands of plague" because of recurrent epidemics. the plants were not used because of the lack of roads. things changed after liberation thanks to the attention of chairman mao and the party central committee.

in line with chairman mao's teachings, the party committees at various levels have strengthened leadership over economic work since the great proletarian cultural revolution. state-owned forest farms and agricultural farms, people's communes and scientific research institutes were organized to grow and study such plants to meet the growing needs of socialist construction. the acreage under tropical and subtropical plants was extended anywhere from two-fold to several dozen times.

the people make big efforts to grow subtropical and tropical plants to provide the state with great quantities of starch, timber, oil, fibre, medicinal herbs, gum, resin, tanning materials, spices, beverages, fruit and other products.

the chemical, electric, machine building, foodstuffs and other industries all use lac, which is formed of secretions of insects that live on some host trees. formerly lac was gathered piecemeal from wild trees and output was low. following chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the commune members in recent years planted host trees while concentrating on grain production. they made full use of wild trees and also planted groves on large areas. the communes and brigades provide 98 per cent of lac in the province while the province accounts for most part of the country's production.

the province organized scientific research groups of workers, peasants, cadres and scientists in developing tropical and subtropical crops to serve industrial and agricultural production and the needs of the people better. following chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", they aimed high, worked hard and achieved good results. the chemical reagent morin used in the metallurgical industry and the oil anti-coagulating agent used in the machine-building industry and transportation in cold areas and other products have all been made from subtropical and tropical plants after much scientific research work. china used to import such products. yunnan's achievements in this field changed the situation.

some of the tropical and subtropical plants of economic value growing in the province were introduced from albania and other fraternal or friendly countries in asia, africa and latin america, including the olive and the butternut which have a high oil content, and the avocado which is palatable and nutritious. these are called "friendship trees" for they brought the friendship of various countries to the chinese people. the people of yunnan tend the trees well as an expression of the friendship between the chinese people and the peoples of other countries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Leave Kwangchow for Changsha

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 6, 1972)

the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams led by abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, left here for changsha by train today after a friendly visit here.

the albanian volleyball teams arrived in kwangchow on february 4. the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms that evening. hosts and guests proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of china and albania.

the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams played friendly exhibition matches with the kwangtung provincial men's and women's teams yesterday evening. watching the matches together with comrade abdyl jaupi were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the people's liberation army kwangtung provincial command, the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned huang jung-hai, hou hsien-tang, chung ming, huang yeh, chang hsu-chu, chi yi-fu and chen pin. they met the players of the two sides after the matches. the chinese and albanian players learned from each other, showed unity and friendship and drew warm applause from the 6,000 spectators.

while in kwangchow, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926, a school and factories, attended a theatrical performance and made a sightseeing tour of kwangchow. the albanian comrades were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chou En-lai, Ni Chih-fu and Wang Kuo-Chuan Meet Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with jose rodrigo ambrosio, general secretary of the chilean party of the people's united action movement, and carlos alberto portales, member of the party's international commission of the national direction.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned chen teh-ho, ma chia-chun, tao ta-chao, lin chen, yeh shih-chun, shen yun-ao, hu feng-hsien and chao chun-sheng.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Table Tennis Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1972)

a cuban national table tennis team led by jose l. reyes guerrero, director of pinos island institute of sports, physical education and recreation and a leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

the team was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and table tennis players, including li ching-chuan, wu fan-wu, lin chen, liu kuo-an, po ping, chou po-hsien, yu kang, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

also present were cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez, and other diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy in peking.

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the cuban national table tennis team is composed of five men and three women players with an average age of nineteen. all of them are visiting china for the first time.

at the airport the chinese and cuban table tennis players chatted cordially. they expressed the common desire that through their friendly contacts they would make contributions to the promotion of the friendship between the people of china and cuba and to the development of table tennis of the two countries.

Cuban Table Tennis Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the visiting cuban national table tennis team led by jose l. reyes guerrero, a leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation and director of pinos island institute of sports, physical education and recreation.

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy in peking attended the banquet.

present were wang meng, chairman of the host commission, and leading members of chinese departments concerned and table tennis players, including li ching-chuan, wu fan-wu, lin chen, liu kuo-an, po ping, tsou po-hsien, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. li ching-chuan and jose l. reyes guerrero made warmly-worded speeches.

li ching-chuan said: cuba's physical culture and sports have made big progress since the victory in the cuban revolution. the past few years have witnessed growing exchange of sports teams between china and cuba. last year the cuban national football team came to china while chinese national men's and women's basketball and table tennis teams visited cuba.

he expressed the belief that the present visit to china of the cuban national table tennis team will further promote the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba and help improve the technical level of table tennis in the two countries.

jose l. reyes guerrero said: each time a chinese sports team visits cuba it invariably gives the cuban people and sportsmen very good impressions. sportsmen in cuba are eager to visit china. now the wish of the cuban table tennis players has come true. i hope that through the friendly exchange of visits, the cuban and chinese sportsmen will make joint contributions to the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese-Guinean Trade Protocol for 1972 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1972)

a trade protocol for 1972 between china and guinea was signed here today.

vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and aboubacar couatey, leader of the guinean government trade delegation and secretary of state for foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were all the members of the guinean government trade delegation and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ho kung-kai and wang ming-chun.

Li Hsien-nien, Pai Hsiang-kuo and Chou Hua-min Meet Guinean Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the guinean government trade delegation led by aboubacar couatey, secretary of state for foreign trade.

present on the occasion was diop mamadou, guinean ambassador to china.

present were also leading members of chinese departments concerned including ho kung-kai and wang ming-chun.

Guinean Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1972)

the guinean government trade delegation led by aboubacar couatey, secretary of state for foreign trade, left here for home by air this afternoon at the end of a visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, and leading members of organizations concerned, including ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun, chang hsing-chiao, chen chin-lung and chou mien.

guinean ambassador to china diop mamadou, malian ambassador assane guindo, mauritanian ambassador mohamed ould sidi aly, and diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Worker and Peasant Activists Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1972)

a 23-member group of young worker and peasant activists of fukushima prefecture, japan, arrived here by train today for a friendly visit. the leader of the group is shinichi tanabe and its deputy leaders are hyoe kanazawa and takeo suenaga.

the group was welcomed at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned chang yu, li fu-teh, wang chun-ming, hsu chung-ching, tuan yun and wang tung-feng as well as representatives of chinese workers and peasants in peking.

the japanese group came to china on january 24. before arriving in peking, it had visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and tsinan.

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Gives Premiere in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 5, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa gave a performance of the full-length modern drama "raging waves" at its premiere here this evening. the performance was warmly welcomed by the local people.

attending the performance were leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in tientsin, including hsieh hsueh-kung, wu tai, liu cheng, wang man-tien, hsu cheng and fei kuo-chu.

during the interval, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader natsuko fujikawa, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa, staff member naoji iwata, secretary general yoshiaki fujii and principal artistes of the theatre.

at the end of the performance, hsieh hsueh-kung, wu tai and others went on stage and warmly shook hands with the japanese friends to congratulate them on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the performance full of revolutionary vigour drew round after round of warm applause. it was also live televised to the delight of thousands upon thousands of people.

the japanese "haguruma" theatre arrived in tientsin from shenyang by train on february 3. it was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned, as well as several hundred people and literary and art workers.

that evening, the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception in honour of the japanese friends. wang man-tien and natsuko fujikawa toasted the constant development and consolidation of the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people of china and japan. the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestinian Friend Abukhalid Leaves Peking for Others Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1972)

abukhalid, a leading member for military affairs of "al-assifa" commandos of the palestine national liberation movement, wound up his visit to peking and left by air yesterday to tour other parts of china before going home.

he arrived in china on january 21 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with abukhalid on the afternoon of february 3.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including ting hsueh-sung, chou chueh and chao chun-cheng.

munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was also present.

during his stay in peking, abukhalid was honoured at a banquet given by wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the host organization.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Permanent Representative on UN Security Council Huang Hua Leaves Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Feb. 6, 1972)

huang hua, chinese permanent representative on the united nations security council, left here by air today after attending the one-week special meetings of the security council.

he was seen off at the airport by ethiopian foreign minister menassie haile, ethiopian assistant foreign minister and chief of protocol berhane deneke, o.a.u. administrative secretary general diallo telli and o.a.u. chief of protocol gedeon dimetros.

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and officials of the chinese embassy were present at the airport.

CHINA AND US

American Friendly Personage John McCook Roots Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1972)

american friendly personage john mccook roots left here by train today to tour other parts of china before going home. he is guest of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

American Professor George Wald Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1972)

george wald, professor of biology of harvard university of the united states, left here by air today to tour other parts of china before going home.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including ma chia-chun, chang hsiao-lou and lin chen.

professor george wald has come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. while in peking, he made an academic report at a meeting attended by people from peking's medical and scientific circles. he visited factories, a people's commune, a university and places of historical and cultural interest. he was honoured at a banquet given by wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the host organization.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PLA UNITY

Correctly Analyze Contradictions, Promote Friendship and Unity

by

Party Branch of 8th Company of a certain unit of Tsinan Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1972)

The continuous appearance of contradictions and their continuous resolution is a law of the development of all things. To promote revolutionary unity, we must correctly deal with contradictions and resolve them properly.

Never Be Subjective and One-Sided

The company is the basic-level unit. Its relations with superior units, units of the same level, and outside parties are complex and full of contradictions of this or that kind. From the point of view of the company unit, how can these contradictions be handled well? Our experience is that we must oppose subjectivity and one-sidedness and learn to look at problems from all aspects.

Our company is stationed on a small island. One day a superior office called us by telephone and wanted us to send our movie projector to brother units for use. The office sent a boat here on two occasions to take the projector, but as the sea was very rough on both occasions, it was impossible to get our small sampan carrying the projector to sea. Because the task for which the projector was needed was urgent, the regimental office sent a boat to us for the third time. We tried to send it to sea several times

but without success--the sampan capsized every time it was launched. The comrades went into the icy cold sea water with their cotton-padded tunics on and towed the sampan ashore after exerting the utmost effort.

When the company commander reported the facts to the regimental staff officer on duty, the officer, somewhat worried, said, "What have you been doing? You can't even get a movie projector out!" Piqued, the company commander said something in the telephone in rebuttal. The two were in great embarrassment. Since we thought that we were right, we were resentful.

Not long after that, we were to carry out shooting practice from ground to air with anti-aircraft machine guns. After much effort we managed to get the target in position. The deputy company commander, very pleased, called the operational room for instructions. By a strange coincidence, the officer on duty was the very same staff officer. After listening to our report, he said in reply: "Enemy activity is expected today. Ground-to-air shooting is forbidden now." We knew the regulation. But because we were also aware of the subjectivity and one-sidedness of the staff officer, we suspected that he invented the situation just to spite us. The deputy company commander thereupon said impatiently: "Do you think we might accidentally hit our own aircraft?" He then explained that it was not easy to get the target in position and that it would be difficult to find time for practice another time. The staff officer persistently refused to give permission. We were angered.

Later, we reported this to the regimental commander. The commander, having heard our report, admitted that he had not properly educated his staff, but at the same time pointed out that we looked at the problem metaphysically. He said that in the first incident we were right but impudent, and in the second incident we were wrong and persisted in being so. He expressed the hope that we would conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity, one-sidedness, and superficiality. To be subjective means not to look at problems objectively, that is, not to use the materialist viewpoint in looking at problems... To be one-sided means not to look at problems metaphysically," the several cadres of our company studied Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, and made an analysis of the two incidents.

In the first incident we only saw that we had done all we could and that rightness was on our side, but had not put ourselves in the position of the regimental office and thought of its difficulty. The repeated urgings of the staff officer on duty only showed his sense of responsibility, and his brusqueness was only of secondary importance. By making much of unimportant things and rebutting the staff officer, we were impudent and lacked eveness in our attitude. As a result of this analysis, the company commander said with deep understanding, "Being reasonable and being unreasonable are relative. If we are right but unyielding to others and inconsiderate of them, then being reasonable may become being unreasonable."

In the second incident we thought only of our own company and so were being unreasonable. Acting on our own impressions, feelings and subjective imagination, we suspected the staff officer and argued with him although we were in the wrong. By thus arguing without justification, we became more unreasonable the more we argued.

Through the study we all further realized the danger of subjectivism and metaphysics. The Party branch decided that the company commander should apologize to the comrade staff officer. When the company commander saw the staff officer and made a self-criticism before him, the staff officer also earnestly criticized himself. The two of them declared in agreement that they would conscientiously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and unite to win still greater victories.

Later, the regimental commander sent the staff officer to stay and work with our company. Upon his arrival, he immediately had heart-to-heart talks with our company cadres of his own accord. In his work with us we consulted with one another and learned from one another. We further strengthened our revolutionary unity in the practice of struggle and promoted our fighting friendship.

Firmly Uphold the Philosophy of Struggle

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "If there had been no contradiction within the Party and ideological struggle to resolve it, the life of the Party would have ceased." We live everyday in contradictions. When we encounter a contradiction, we must recognize it, analyze it, and resolve it, and must not avoid it. Only by firmly upholding the philosophy of struggle and correctly resolving all kinds of contradiction will it be possible to further strengthen revolutionary unity and promote a fighting friendship.

In July 1971 our old political officer was transferred to another post. Chiang Ch'eng-kuo, the deputy political officer, became political officer. To do his work well in the company, he thought, he must work with the company commander as one. Company commander Chang also thought: "Compared with Political Officer Chiang, I am old and he is new. I should take the initiative in giving him support."

Both wanted to work in unity, but neither gave much thought to the question of seeking unity through struggle. As a result, this state of affairs prevailed at one time in their work: When the company commander suggested something, the political officer would endorse it, and when the political officer had an idea, the company commander would approve of it. Sometimes they might have different ideas, but as both men were afraid of disunity, they would not say anything against each other. Such unity lacked a solid basis, and they were aware of it.

Later, something happened which greatly enlightened them. The superior level decided to transfer one of the company's cadres to "three-support, two-military" work and the Party branch prepared to hold a frank discussion of the

matter. It never occurred to the Party branch that the cadre in question was unwilling to take part in the discussion. Why? Because he had some minor contradiction with one of the comrades of the Party branch. At that time, in order to preserve superficial unity, the Party branch did not seriously tackle the problem, and as time went on, a scar was formed--the comrade bore resentment against the Party branch. It was not until the Party branch had seriously studied the matter and exchanged views with the cadre concerned that the problem was solved.

Through this incident the company commander and the political officer realized that trying to cover up a contradiction was like trying to cover up a fire with a piece of paper--it was utterly impossible. Having learned a lesson from the incident, the two men bared their hearts to one other. They realized that it was normal to have different views and ideas in work, that the rise of such a contradiction was inevitable, and that it was necessary to face such contradictions squarely, analyze them and solve them through struggle, so as to attain unified thinking and unified action. The two men also studied Chairman Mao's teaching on "unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity," and realized that unity attained through struggle alone could have a reliable foundation.

Having raised their understanding, the two men agreed on measures for strengthening unity: They were to exchange views on everything and seek to unify their thinking; In the event of differences of opinion, they must not accede to each other's opinion, but were to consult with each other to resolve contradictions; When some problem occurred, they must not blame each other, but must voluntarily take up responsibility; When either found a shortcoming in the other, he was to promptly point it out and criticize it instead of keeping it to himself. After that, the two men firmly upheld the philosophy of struggle, cooperated with each other as one, and did their work better and better.

At one time the political officer found that the company commander took the lead in doing everything so that he could not concentrate on his reading and study. The political officer had heart-to-heart talks with the commander several times, pointing out to him the danger of not reading and the ideological root of and way of remedying the inability to sit down to study. The company commander humbly accepted the advice, actively overcame his shortcoming, and very quickly corrected it.

When the political officer had any problem, the company commander also gave him sincere help. At one of the democratic meetings, some fighters criticized the political officer for spending most of his time sitting in his office writing reports, so that he was not so good at maintaining ties with the masses as before. The political officer one-sidedly accepted the view of the fighters, and after that thought only of working among them. The company commander, thinking that the political officer had not grasped the root cause in correcting his shortcoming, went to have a heart-to-heart talk with him. He pointed out frankly and immediately that the essence of the problem was not whether he wrote reports, but whether he had the mass viewpoint, that materials for reports must come from the masses who should be relied on, that materials put in writing were for the education of the masses, that in making revolution

well it would not do to think behind closed doors or bury oneself in the writing of experiences, and that when one forgot the masses one would depart from them in action.

The company commander's view enlightened the political officer considerably. After that he insisted on consulting with the masses over important matters and maintained closer ties than ever with them.

Starting from the interests of the revolution, the company commander and the political officer unfolded active ideological struggle whenever they encountered contradictions. They earnestly analyze contradictions, correctly handled them, and carried out criticism and self-criticism. The two men were increasingly unified in thinking and worked increasingly in step with each other.

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PLA "Red Army Regiment" Party Committee Members Advance in Unity

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 7, 1972)

members of the c.p.c. committee of the "red army regiment" of the p.l.a. nanking units have carried forward the revolutionary tradition of unity in revolutionary struggles. they care for and learn from each other in line with chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories".

some of the committee members are veterans of the war against japanese aggression or the liberation war, and some are young people who were promoted to their present posts during the great proletarian cultural revolution. together they march forward victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line. the deputy director of the regiment political department sincerely respects the leadership of the director who was once a soldier in a company where the deputy director was political instructor. the deputy director is very happy to see the young man mature so fast politically under the illumination of mao tsetung thought. proceeding from the interests of the revolution, he has always encouraged him and tried his best to help him.

another committee member was messenger of the committee's deputy secretary when the latter led a company in wartime. they cared for each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in those war years. working in the same committee, they are still like brothers. the committee member pointed out to the deputy secretary some time ago that he had not given fuller scope to democracy. the deputy secretary took the criticism seriously and tried to rectify his shortcomings. at the same time, the deputy secretary encouraged the committee member to study more when he saw the latter lacked experience in work.

chairman mao teaches: "what do we mean by unity? of course we mean unity on the basis of marxism-leninism, and not unprincipled unity." the committee members hold that in order to strengthen unity, it is necessary to read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism. in this study, the veteran and new cadres helped each other.

in an effort to carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of unity in struggle, the regiment party committee members frequently went to the companies to help them with their work. they organized a provisional fighting company at one time. the company commander and platoon and squad leaders were members of the party committee and veteran cadres tempered in the revolutionary war. the fighters of the company were cadres at the basic level. by means of military and political training, they helped the basic level cadres learn the glorious revolutionary tradition of unity in struggle. the company commander was the deputy secretary of the party committee and the company's political instructor was the deputy director of the regiment logistics department. they were the political instructor and deputy political instructor of a company which fought in the famous battle of sangkumryung and repulsed over 40 enemy attacks in the war to resist u.s. and aid korea. that company was

a united and strong fighting unit under the leadership of the party branch. as the commander and political instructor of the provisional fighting company, they passed on to the new cadres by words and deeds the unity between officers and men and the unity between the army and the people and other principles of political work of the p.l.a. many basic level cadres said they learned the revolutionary spirit of unity in struggle from the regiment leadership.

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Tibet Further Strengthens Unity Between Army and Government and Between Army and People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1972)

(NCNA Lhasa, February 10, 1972) Promoting the glorious revolutionary traditions, the people of all nationalities of Tibet Autonomous Region and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Tibet are widely developing in depth the movement to support the Army and favor Army dependents and support the Government and cherish the people, further strengthening unity between the Army and the Government and between the Army and the civilian population, and setting in motion and developing the excellent situation of revolution and production on all fronts in Tibet.

After the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CCP issued a "Notice on Launching of Movement To Support the Army and Favor Army Dependents and Support the Government and Cherish the People During the New Year and the Spring Festival of 1972," the Revolutionary Committee of Tibet Autonomous Region and the Party Committee of the PLA Tibet Military Region Command separately held study and discussion immediately, and took steps demanding revolutionary committees at all levels and all Army units to carry out in earnest the notice from the State Council and the Military Commission.

An upsurge of supporting the Army and favoring Army dependents and supporting the Government and cherishing the people immediately rose in all areas in the region. Comfort groups are organized by the revolutionary committees at all levels to visit and comfort their PLA kinsmen. Literary and art workers go deep to PLA garrison areas and hospitals to entertain their PLA kinsmen.

On the eve of the Spring Festival, the residents of Ch'engkuan District of Lhasa and the broad masses of commune members of the suburban areas paid comforting visits generally to the local dependents of armymen and survivors of martyred revolutionaries.

The revolutionary committee of Shigatse district sent a propaganda team composed mostly of children of emancipated serfs to Chiangtzu, Jen-pu, K'ang-ma, Kangpa, and Ya-tung and, after climbing ice-clad mountains and crossing frozen rivers, gave stage performances for the benefit of commanders and fighters of the PLA.

In Ch'a-yü hsien, many old men and old women of Han, Tibetan, and Teng nationalities who came from poor families made special trips to the Army units to encourage the fighters to continue to serve the people.

The people ardently love the Army, and the Army cherish the people even more. In the period of the New Year and Spring Festival, various units of the Tibet garrison forces generally send out large numbers of Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams which, braving the severe cold, walking on

snow-covered tracks and climbing over hills and mountains, go deep into farm areas and livestock farms to widely solicit the views of the masses and thank the people of all nationalities for their concern and support for the Army.

A certain motor unit stationed in suburban Lhasa organized a propaganda and study group, a social investigation group, and a cherish-the-people service group and sent them to Tungka District of Tuilung Tech'ing hsien near the garrison area, where they solicited the views of the masses, examined the state of observance of mass discipline, and earnestly served the people.

Another unit stationed in a grassland area in northern Tibet organized five small teams and sent them deep into remote livestock farms to propagandize among the herdsmen the 1972 New Year editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Central Committee. Members of the teams sat together with the local people, talked at length about the excellent situation at home and internationally, reviewed the course of the fighting of the Army and the people in unity, looked forward to the beautiful prospects of socialist revolution and construction, and declared the resolution to fight together in closer unity to win new and still greater victories under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities.

In their support-the-Administration-and-cherish-the-people activities, many Army units humbly learn from the people of all nationalities. The herdsmen squad, to which "Model of Cherishing the People" P'u-pu Cha-hsi belonged when he was alive, invited 70-year-old Grandpa Pan-to of the 8th production team of Hsiangyang commune to its camps and there recollected past bitterness and thought of present sweetness together with him, as a form of class education for the fighters. Organs and units of Na-ch'ü Military Sub-District invited Jen-ch'ing, secretary of a Party branch of Nima commune in Na-ch'ü hsien, a Sa-sung, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the same commune, to make reports to the units so as to raise their consciousness of line struggle. Many commanders and fighters fighting on the frontline of "three-support and two-military" work also humbly learn from the local cadres and the popular masses, further cementing the unity between the Army and the government and the Army and the people, and pushing forward the development of struggle-criticism-transformation.

In the support-the-Government-and-cherish-the-people movement, units of the Tibet garrison also actively help the local authorities grasp revolution and stimulate production, thus whipping up a new high tide of agricultural and industrial production. The commanders and fighters of a certain unit stationed at Lhasa have formed a farm implement repairs group, which helped the masses of Tungka commune and Nanka commune repair 19 single-share plows. The commanders and fighters of a certain unit of engineers, having studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," together with the masses of Kuangming commune, levelled the land and made preparations for spring plowing together with them. They also helped the commune train five tractor operators and carried out repairs on tractors for ten times.

"When the Army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match our strength?" The broad masses of the Army and the people of Tibet have also earnestly summed up and exchanged experience in joint Army-people defense activities, and studied and formulated measures for further improving joint Army-people defense. The broad masses of the Army and the people resolve to fight in still closer unity and advance side by side to win still greater victories in revolution and production.

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People of All Nationalities of Yunnan Warmly Comfort Their PLA Kinsmen

- The broad masses of commanders and fighters are shown still deeper concern

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1972)

(NCNA Kunming, February 10, 1972) The people of all nationalities of Yunnan Province have been widely and deeply launching a support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents movement since recently. From the foothills of Wu-meng Mountains to the banks of Hungho, from the banks of Chinshachiang to Sishong Baana, everywhere there is a warm atmosphere of the Army cherishing the people, the people supporting the Army, and the Army and the people uniting as one.

After the publication of the "Notice on Launching of Movement To Support the Army and Favor Army Dependents and Support the Government and Cherish the People During the New Year and the Spring Festival of 1972" by the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the Revolutionary Committee of Yunnan Province and revolutionary committees of all districts (or autonomous chou), municipalities, and hsien immediately conducted study and discussions, made concrete arrangements for the work of supporting the Army and favoring Army dependents, and organized comfort groups which went deep into garrison areas of the armed forces, hospitals, and frontier guard posts, bringing with them comforting letters and gifts, and warmly comforted their PLA kinsmen. The hsien revolutionary committee even specially sent people to comfort three fighters of a certain PLA unit whose duty was to guard a telephone line in Chutan ch'ü, I-liang hsien.

Many hsien have held forums of surviving dependents of martyrs, Army dependents, disabled Armymen, and demobilized Armymen transferred to civilian posts, to hear their views on support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents work, further implementing the Party's policy of giving preferential treatment to the Army and its dependents.

In the movement to support the Army and favor Army dependents, the broad masses of commanders and fighters stationed in the frontier areas of Yunnan are shown even more intense concern by the people of all nationalities. The commanders and fighters of a certain frontier guards unit of the PLA, stationed in a certain area in Kaolikung Mountains, have to brave the cold wind- and rain-storms year in and year out, making important contributions to the development of the socialist frontier region by the local people of the Lisu nationality. Recently, the hsien-level responsible person of the garrison area of the unit personally led a comfort group to the area, bringing with them gifts, and, crossing the tumultous Nuchiang and climbing over perilous, steep mountains, visited the troops. The local Lisu nationality masses also hold forums and fraternization meetings with the commanders and fighters, thanking their kinsmen for the support given them.

The revolutionary committee of Mangla hsien of Sishong Baana Thai Autonomous Chou has held nine forums since the past month with the frontier guards unit of the garrison area, to ask the frontier guards for their views on local work. The committee has also sent a comfort group to the advance perimeters and frontier guard posts and health clinics to comfort the broad masses of commanders and fighters. The Mengpang area of the hsien was attacked by a typhoon last year, but in spite of the dangers involved, the commanders and fighters of the frontier guards in the area gave assistance to the local Thai masses in their fight against the disaster. On the eve of the spring festival, the broad masses of Thai commune members are writing comfort letters to the commanders and fighters, inviting them to their homes as their guests. They sing and dance together with their PLA kinsmen by way of giving them comfort.

The people of all nationalities of Yunnan regard the launching of the support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents movement as an excellent opportunity of learning from the PLA. Utilizing wired broadcasts, wall newspapers, lantern slides, propaganda trucks and other media, they carry out extensive propaganda, in cities and towns, rural villages and factories, of the magnificent deeds and achievements made by the PLA in its defense of the motherland and in its "three-support" and "two-military" work. They also hold report meetings and forums, to which commanders and fighters of the local garrison are invited to give accounts of their experience in conscientious reading and in their study of the history of the two-line struggle within the Party.

While inviting PLA cadres and fighters to give accounts of their experience, the food department of Wenshan Chuang and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou also asks them to make suggestions about its own work and seriously improves its service attitude, for which it is commended by the masses.

Many communes and production brigades of Hungho Hani and Yi Nationalities Autonomous Chou have organized their members to emulate the revolutionary spirit of the PLA of fearing neither hardship nor death, further pushing forward the vigorous development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

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Army and People of Sinkiang Help Each Other and Learn From Each Other in Developing and Defending the Frontier Regions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1972)

(NCNA Urumchi, February 10, 1972) The people of all nationalities of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the garrison units of the region are enthusiastically developing a movement to support the Army and favor Army dependents and to support the Government and cherish the people. As a result, a vigorous scene of fighting in unity between the Army and the people is seen everywhere in the frontier region of the motherland.

After the publication of the "Notice on Launching of Movement To Support the Army and Favor Army Dependents and Support the Government and Cherish the People During the New Year and the Spring Festival of 1972" from the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of the Army and the people of Sinkiang, who have formed profound proletarian affection for each other in their common fight to defend and develop the frontier region, were greatly inspired and quickly whipped up a high tide of supporting the Army and favoring Army dependents and supporting the government and cherishing the people.

Laden with the profound affection of the people of all nationalities of Sinkiang for their soldier kinsmen, a spring festival support-the-Army and favor-Army-dependents comfort group formed of representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, and revolutionary intellectuals of the Autonomous Region and Urumchi Municipality, braving the severe cold of minus 20-30 degrees and climbing over hills and mountains, are going deep into armed forces garrison areas, frontier guard posts, and Army-operated reclamation farms, to warmly comfort the frontier units, reclamation and construction fighters, Army dependents and survivors of martyrs, and demobilized Armymen transferred to civilian posts.

The frontier units stationed in the K'a-la-k'un-lun Mountains, on the Pamirs plateau, and Pa-erh-lu-k'o Mountains have sent out Mao Tse-tung's thought literary and art propaganda teams and small medical teams one after another deep into mountain villages and pastoral areas, where they enthusiastically give medical treatment to the people of various nationalities and carry out disease prevention work as well as free theatrical shows.

Many units also send out inspection groups which conscientiously examine the results of the execution of the Party's nationality policy by the units and their observance of mass discipline, humbly solicit the views of revolutionary committees at all levels and the masses of all nationalities, and revise again their support-the-administration and cherish-the-people pacts.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching about the whole nation learning from the PLA and the PLA learning from the people of the whole country, the people of all nationalities of Sinkiang and the commanders and fighters of

the PLA stationed in Sinkiang make the extensive unfolding of the activity of mutual learning between the Army and the people an important part of the content of the movement to support the Army and favor Army dependents and support the administration and cherish the people, further strengthening the unity between the Army and the administration and the Army and the people.

Representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, and revolutionary cadres who carried out comfort activities in a certain motor regiment of the Sinkiang Military District Command, conscientiously learning the experience of the 2nd Company of the regiment in firmly following the orientation of the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and in intensifying its own development of revolutionization, have received a vivid education in the struggle between the two lines and in revolutionary traditions.

The revolutionary masses of all nationalities of Shengli Road, T'ienshan Ch'ü, Urumchi, went joyfully to the battalion area of a certain unit of the garrison forces, and there enthusiastically mended clothes and made army shoes for the fighters. They also exchanged experience in the study of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought with the fighters, and strove to learn the good experience of the commanders and fighters in raising their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Making full use of various opportunities, the commanders and fighters of all units humbly learn from the revolutionary cadres and the masses of all nationalities. Leadership organs of the Sinkiang Military District Command specially held report meetings on learning from the popular masses, at which advanced individuals on the industrial and agricultural fronts were invited to make reports, so as to learn conscientiously from the good ideas and good style of work of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, and revolutionary cadres, enabling all to receive a great education.

In the support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents and support-the-administration-and-cherish-the-people movement, many moving stories are being circulated on both sides of the T'ienshan Range about the development and defense of the frontier region by the Army and the people fighting in unity. The commanders and fighters of a machine-gun company of a certain unit, seeing the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hungch'i production brigade digging a big irrigation canal at the foot of T'ienshan for the purpose of improving production, immediately gave them support by laboring side by side with them in defiance of a severe snowstorm, finishing the canal quickly. The poor and lower-middle peasants gratefully call the canal "Unity Canal."

The frontier guards of a certain frontier guard post on the Pamirs and the militiamen of Kolkaz, Tazhik and other fraternal nationalities in the garrison area help one another and learn from one another. Together they practice hard the skill of killing the enemy, do sentry and patrol duties, and defend the sacred frontiers of the motherland with redoubled vigilance.

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Support-the-Army-and-Favor-Army-Dependents and Support-the-Government and Cherish-the-People Movement Developed in Depth in Inner Mongolia

- People of all nationalities and PLA defend motherland's northern gateway with fighting spirit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1972)

(NCNA Huhehot, February 10, 1972) On the eve of the spring festival, the people of all nationalities of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the garrison forces there are widely and deeply launching a support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents and support-the-government-and-cherish-the-people movement. Moving scenes of the Army cherishing the people and the people supporting the Army are to be seen everywhere.

After the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee issued a "Notice on Launching of Movement To Support the Army and Favor Army Dependents and Support the Government and Cherish the People During the New Year and the Spring Festival of 1972," the Revolutionary Committee of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and leadership organs of the garrison forces immediately formulated concrete measures and an upsurge of support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents and support-the-government-and-cherish-the-people has quickly risen. A support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents comfort corps and the four groups under it, led by responsible comrades of the revolutionary committee of the Autonomous Region, are separately carrying out comfort activities in the Army units, hospitals, and convalescent centers for disabled revolutionary Army men in Huhehot District. Comfort groups from various leagues and municipalities of the Autonomous Region are also carrying out comfort activities among the local garrison units and at the frontier guard posts.

Climbing over mountains and crossing rivers and defying snow- and wind-storms, a comfort group of shepherds, horsemen and movie projectionists led by leading comrades of Huate hsien go deep into the barracks of the garrison forces, construction sites and hospital wards to carry out comfort activities and give shows, and are warmly welcomed by the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

In various cities and villages of the Autonomous Region, the broad revolutionary masses also widely carry out support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents activities by various means. The service trades of Tungho ch'U, Paot'ou municipality, have organized a support-the-Army service team and sent it to the garrison area to repair watches, take photographs, cut the hair, and mend clothes for the fighters. Many communes and production brigades have also formed support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents groups to help Army dependents and surviving dependents of martyrs whitewash their houses, clean them, and wash their bedclothes.

At present, leadership organs of all levels of the PLA have sent out large numbers of cadres to the factories, communes, production brigades, public offices, and schools near the garrison areas to hold forums and solicit public opinion. They seriously check the condition of the observance of the three major rules of discipline and eight points for attention by the armed forces and effectively push forward the work of supporting the administration and cherishing the people of the armed forces.

In the support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents and support-the-government-and-cherish-the-people activities, the broad masses of the Army and the people in the Autonomous Region, in compliance with the great teaching of Chairman Mao, "The whole country learn from the PLA, the PLA learn from the whole country," are learning from each other and advancing side by side. Representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, and revolutionary cadres of various areas hold forums with the commanders and fighters of the local garrison forces as well as report meetings, at which they talk at length about the excellent situation at home and in other countries and compare notes on the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Many Army units have sent out study groups one after another to nearby areas to learn from outstanding workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, and revolutionary cadres, receiving vivid education in ideology and political line.

Through the support-the-Army-and-favor-Army-dependents and support-the-government-and-cherish-the people activities, the broad masses of Army men and the people of Inner Mongolia have further strengthened the unity between the Army and the people and the Army and the administration. Fighting side by side and cooperating with each other, the Army and the people of the whole Region are totally implementing the guideline of "Grasping revolution to promote production, work, and war preparations," and defending the northern gateway of the motherland with high fighting morale.

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BASIC-LEVEL PARTY BRANCHES

Grasp Well the Building of Basic-Level Party Branches in the Course of Stepping Up Basic-Level Building

- The Party committee of a certain regiment stationed in Peking realistically helps members of Party branches of various units and the broad masses of Party members to raise their consciousness in line struggle and fully develops the role of the Party branch as a fighting bastion and the role of the Party members as pioneer models

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 5, 1972)

(NCNA February 4, 1972) The Party committee of a certain PLA regiment stationed in Peking, following Chairman Mao's teaching "One of the important reasons for the Red Army's ability to remain intact after courageous and dogged fighting is the 'setting up of Party branches in the company'," pays special attention to grasping well the building of basic-level Party branches in the course of stepping up basic-level building in the units. Considering the line as the foundation, leading members of the Party committees conduct penetrating education in ideology and the political line, realistically help the members of Party branches of various units and the broad masses of Communist Party members to raise their consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continuation of the revolution, fully develop the role of the Party branch as a fighting bastion and the role of the Party members as pioneer models, and more vigorously lead the broad masses of cadres and fighters in their triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's line of Army building.

This regiment is a unit filled with revolutionary honor. It always attaches importance to the building of Party branches. During the period between the revolutionary war and the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, seven companies and one battalion in the regiment won glorious hero's and model's titles. Since the 9th Party Congress and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee, the regimental Party committee further stepped up its serious study of Marxist, Engelsian, Leninist and Stalinist theories of Party building as well as Chairman Mao's line of Party building according to the needs of the situation and tasks, reviewed our Army's glorious tradition and historical experience in attaching importance to the building of basic-level Party branches, vigorously repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line fanatically pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i as well as their crimes of attempting to weaken and eliminate the Party's leadership over the Army, and further raised the consciousness in attaching importance to the grasping of the building of Party branches in the course of grasping basic-level building.

In view of the fact that some of the members of the Party branches at the basic level lack sufficient working experience because they began to engage in revolution for only a relatively short time, the regimental Party committee regularly holds study classes of various types and organizes everybody to study seriously Chairman Mao's theory on Party building and to exchange experience in

Party branch work. In the meantime, the regimental Party committee regularly orders two-thirds of its personnel to spend two-thirds of their time every year in going deep into the basic level to help the Party branches with their work in combination with the situation and tasks and step up Party branch building.

Once this regiment was sent to a remote mountain area to carry out a difficult construction task. As time was short and the responsibility was heavy, the regimental Party committee held several enlarged meetings of secretaries and deputy secretaries of Party committees of various units to conduct serious studies on the question of persisting in putting politics in command of construction and of fully developing the role of the Party branch as a fighting bastion in the course of construction. By using examples of the regiment's victories won in the battlefield, the Party committee recalled that the company Party committee guaranteed victories by regularly conducting mobilization movements in the battlefield before combat missions, actively developing ideological work in trenches and leading the masses in fighting courageously. In the meantime, the regimental Party committee introduced this experience to everybody and made them realize that the more difficult the task the more the Party branch should strengthen leadership and fully develop the power of ideological and political work.

After the construction work began Hua Chen-lin, secretary of the regimental Party committee and political commissar, personally led members of the Party committee deep into the companies and the construction site to conduct investigation and study, discover and solve problems promptly, and actively help members of the Party branches of various units to learn to do their work under the conditions of urgent construction work. Under the leadership of the regimental Party committee, Party branches of various units actively developed ideological and political work and fully mobilized the activism and creativeness of the Party members and broad masses. As a result, the construction, which was accomplished two and a half months ahead of schedule, was of high quality, consumption of materials was low and operations were safe. In the meantime, the Party branches also received tempering and increased their fighting power through practice.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place" and "Everything depends on whether the ideological and political line is correct." This regimental Party committee realized through practice: The company Party branch is a basic level organization through which the Party implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the Army. The most fundamental task in the grasping of Party branch building is to grasp education in ideology and political line vigorously, to elevate the mastery of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought among members of the Party branch and the broad masses of Party members incessantly, and to increase their ability to distinguish between the correct line and the erroneous line so as to guarantee that Party organizations would voluntarily advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's line of Army building.

Consequently, in the course of vigorously grasping the building of basic-level Party branches, they always gave first priority to helping the members

of the Party branches and Party members to raise their consciousness in line struggle and regularly organized everybody to study Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously with regard to reality, to study seriously the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and to increase their ability to distinguish false Marxism from true Marxism.

When members of the Party committee help the members of the Party branches deep in the basic level, they also place emphasis on line education, regularly speak to them about our Army's tradition of stepping up the building of the units during the past several decades in accordance with Chairman Mao's line of Army building and realistically help them to use Chairman Mao's line of Army building in arranging their work, developing their work, summing up their work and maintaining the direction of Party branch building.

Once the Third Company of this regiment underwent bivouac training, but the Party branch of the company was not very good at handling the relation between military and political work during bivouac training. In order to help the members of the Party branch to do a good job in bivouac training in accordance with Chairman Mao's line of Army building, Yü Hsüeh-mei, deputy secretary of the regimental Party committee, and Kao Jun-t'ien, member of the standing committee of the Party committee, who were taking part in the company's bivouac training, reviewed together with them, while on the way to the site of the bivouac, the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, studied together with them Chairman Mao's teaching "Military training and political training should be emphasized simultaneously and combined together," reviewed the glorious history of the Third Company's persistence in putting politics in command and in the unification of military and political affairs during the years of war, its repeated achievements on the battlefield and its obtaining of the titles of "Special Meritorious Company" and "Second Grade Fighting Heroic Company," and personally helped them to convene Party branch meetings to study and formulate a plan for doing a good job in military and political training with line education as the foundation.

Later Yü Hsüeh-mei and Kao Jun-t'ien set examples for the military and political cadres and led them to persist in putting politics in command of military affairs with concerted efforts and successfully accomplished the task of bivouac training. Thus, this series of work further increased the ability of the members of the Party branch of the Third Company in doing military and political work well in accordance with Chairman Mao's line of Army building.

In the course of stepping up the building of basic-level Party branches, this regimental Party committee also attaches great importance to helping the members of Party branches to strengthen their mass viewpoint, develop democratic style, and persist in the mass line. The leading comrades regularly organize members of basic level Party branches to study the historical materialist viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to repudiate historical idealist preposterous theories advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and to do a better job in persisting in democratic centralism.

The regimental Party committee also helps the Party branches of various units to set up a system for the masses within and without the Party to make periodic appraisal and criticism of the work of Party branches, to overcome shortcomings and to do their work better. Once when there were dissenting views in the Party branch of the 8th Company concerning the question of selecting pace-setters, the secretary of the Party branch nominated a new fighter, but most of the comrades were not in favor of him. Then, after a thorough discussion, another new fighter was nominated as a pace-setter; but the Party branch secretary could not accept this totally. Thus, in order to help this Party branch secretary and to examine and see if the decision of the Party branch was correct, Hsü Pen-ch'uan, a member of the standing committee of the regimental Party committee and deputy regiment commander who was staying at selected spots in the 8th Company, studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with this Party branch secretary and at the same time led him deep into the squads and platoons to conduct serious investigation and study, the result of which proved that the decision of the Party branch was correct. Thus, the secretary of the Party branch of the 8th Company was greatly educated by this incident. From then on he went one step further to penetrate deep among the masses, listened to the views of the cadres and fighters humbly, discussed problems with members of the Party branch and improved the work of the Party branch more and more.

As this regimental Party committee steps up the building of the leadership squads of the Party branches, it also attaches great importance to the ideological building of the broad masses of Party members. In order to train the Party members to become proletarian advanced elements capable of leading the broad masses to fight against the class enemy, it actively leads the Party branches of various units to persist in the system of attending classes on Party affairs, to organize the Party members to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought seriously, to study the new Party Constitution and the advanced deeds of the outstanding Communist Party members during various revolutionary periods, and sends the broad masses of Party members to the first line of class struggle in a well planned and well organized way to experience tempering, receive education and develop their roles.

During a period of time when this regiment was carrying out "three-support" and "two-military" missions in a hsien, the broad masses of Party members served as examples in resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and conscientiously implementing the Party's policies amidst great storms of class struggle and actively led the local masses to struggle resolutely against the class enemy. But under the circumstances of having scored great achievements in its work, it continued to remain modest and prudent, to learn from the masses of people and to develop the favorable situation of revolution and production incessantly together with the people of the hsien.

During another period of time, this regiment encountered an emergency of a series of landslides at a construction site. In order to overcome the landslides and guarantee the smooth operation of the construction, the regimental Party committee organized a shock action team in which Communist Party

members served as the backbone, to be led personally by members of the Party committee and Party branches to struggle in most dangerous locations.

They seriously studied the laws governing landslides with a scientific attitude and formulated concrete measures for preventing accidents and conducting rescues. During the struggle, some comrades refused to retreat even after their hands and feet were injured by rocks. Some of the comrades fainted, but they insisted on continuing their work as soon as they regained consciousness. The revolutionary spirit of the Party members greatly encouraged and motivated the broad masses of people. By pooling wisdom and efforts together, they finally won the battle against the landslide and accomplished the task in an outstanding manner. In this construction work, a 48-year-old Party member gloriously rendered meritorious service.

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STATE ECONOMY

Talien Steel Works Fulfills State's Economic Contracts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 5, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Socialist economy develops in a planned and proportionate way. The conclusion of an economic contract between one enterprise and another under the unified arrangement of the state plan is a concrete embodiment of a part of the state's economic plan. The realization of each contract is a guarantee toward the realization of a part of the state's economic plan; the breach of each contract will adversely affect the state's economic plan in varying degrees.

To hold ourselves responsible for fulfillment of the state plan, we must strengthen our regard for the situation as a whole and establish the idea of "coordinating all the activities of the nation as in a chess game," and we must subordinate our unit, which is likened to a chessman, to the nation as in a chess game. We must execute the contract and fulfill our promise. Some people think that fulfillment of an economic contract is not essential--this attitude shows their irresponsibility toward the state plan and reflects dispersionism, that is, their lack of regard for the situation as a whole. For this reason, strict execution of the state's economic plan is by no means a simple economic problem but a problem of correctly handling the relations between an enterprise and the state and between a part and the whole and, in the last analysis, a problem of ideological consciousness and consciousness of the line.

Talien Steel Works understands this point. Proceeding from the education in ideology and political line, it raises the consciousness of its works and staff members in strictly executing the state's economic contracts. Last year, it fulfilled the tasks laid down in the state's economic contracts according to quality, quantity and schedule. This experience may serve as reference.

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While penetratingly carrying out education in ideology and political line, Talien Steel Works goes on strengthening its regard for the situation as a whole and raises the consciousness of its workers and staff members in executing the state's economic contracts. Last year, this works not only fulfilled all contracts for 1971, but also filled all deficits for the contracts for 1970. Having a history of more than five decades, this old enterprise has made new contributions toward the socialist cause.

Solving Problems of Ideology and the Line

In 1970, Talien Steel Works overfulfilled the state plan 85 days ahead of schedule. Its five major economic targets, including output of products, total value of industrial output and efficiency of labor attained the highest level ever recorded in the history of this works. But, the economic contracts of that year were fulfilled by only 96.9 percent. The works failed to deliver more than 5,700 tons of products called for in more than 1,500 contracts.

At the beginning of 1971, when the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this works summed up the work done in the preceding year, the leading group of this works was divided in opinion: Some comrades held that the steel works had made comparatively big achievements, but it had not yet fulfilled all its economic contracts, and this showed that it had not firmly and unswervingly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line in running an enterprise; other comrades were of the opinion that the steel works had already attained its major economic targets, this was an unprecedentedly great success, and the short delivery of goods was only a minor problem when compared with the success achieved.

This divergence of opinion attracted the attention of the leadership. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the steel works got together with all the masses to sum up the work done and to uncover the contradictions by applying the viewpoint of "dividing one into two" and to hold a discussion with reference to the question, "Is the failure to fulfill a contract a minor problem?" In the discussion, in line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account" and "In drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million people," and in connection with the realities of the steel works, the participants conducted revolutionary mass criticism against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him. They criticized the former practice of "not accepting a contract under three conditions": First, they would not accept a contract for a product (chiefly a new product) which was difficult to make, for fear that they could not accomplish the task because the techniques involved were too complicated; second, they would not accept a contract for a small quantity (50 kilograms or less) for fear that the work might be troublesome and could not be managed well; third, they would not accept a contract which brought little profit, for fear that the profit of the steel works would be adversely affected.

They cited these two examples in the criticism meeting: One was that a unit in Talien municipality urgently needed a kind of stainless steel wire. At that time, some people of this steel works thought that production of this kind of steel wire involved great difficulties, the rate of useful material obtained was low and this was a losing "deal," so that they refused this contract. This unit had no alternative but to place an order with a factory in Chungking which was far away. Another thing was that a unit urgently needed a kind of product. It needed only 8 kilograms of this product. But,

Talien Steel Works as a rule did not accept an order of such a small quantity, so that this unit had to conclude a contract for 50 kilograms of this product. As a result, 42 kilograms of this product which was left behind lay idle, resulting in waste.

Through study and criticism, all comrades deeply realized that: Socialist economy is a planned economy. Production of each factory or mining enterprise is not isolated but acts like a link in a chain serving the state's needs. The state is the whole and the steel works is a part. If the steel works confines its scope to the increase of a single target, such as the value of products, and neglects the fulfillment of an economic contract, this manifests its arrogance and complacency and reflects the fact that the pernicious influence of the trash of "profits in command" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him has not been totally eliminated. If allowed to develop, this idea will lead us to the sidetrack of simply seeking profits and doing business in a capitalist way.

An old worker of the wire workshop said with excitement: "We should not confine our scope to our works which is only a chessman and fail to see the nation as a chess game. We should not confine ourselves to the small circle of our steel works as if we were sitting in the bottom of a well and looking at the skies, and fail to see the situation as a whole outside our steel works!"

After that, they no longer refused to accept contracts which they did not like. Instead, they mobilized the masses and did everything possible within the capability of the steel works to accomplish any task assigned by the state. Last year, the steel tubing workshop of this steel works had not yet been completed and the conditions for producing some high-grade alloy-steel tubes were still lacking. But when the workers knew that the state urgently needed two kinds of high-grade alloy-steel tube, they tried every possible means to create conditions and used the equipment for producing carbon steel tubes to produce these two kinds of steel tube of the quality and quantity specified.

As early as 1957, the state was already in urgent need of irregular-shaped wires. But for a long time in the past, this steel works refused to accept this task of production under the pretext that "the demands were high but the conditions of the steel works were poor." Last year, it accepted this task and overcame every difficulty to accomplish the task of production. It also accepted the task of making more than 130 items of new products, including those requiring sophisticated techniques, those it never made before, those needing an output of only 2 grams, and those costing five times more than the ex-factory price, and completely accomplished the tasks of delivery of these products. It was praised by many of the units which ordered goods from it.

Solving Problems of Method of Leadership and Style of Work

Talien Steel Works has another important experience in fulfilling the state's economic contracts in an all-round manner. It is that the leading group must improve its method of leadership and its style of work and tightly grasp the fulfillment of production contracts in a practical way and item by item.

For this reason, the principal leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this steel works organized six investigation groups and led them personally deep into realities to investigate and study the conditions of 17 production workshops one by one with reference to some major points. They got together with the broad masses to grasp the major problems which affected the fulfillment of contracts and solve them one after another.

The capillary tube is an important product turned out by the No. 2 workshop. In the past, because the equipment was outdated and work was done by manual labor, output in the past decades and more remained very low, failing to meet with the state's needs. Last year, this workshop accepted an order for some ten tons of this kind of tube. At that moment, some people feared that they could not fulfill the requirement of such a big quantity. Could this task be accomplished after all? A member of the standing committee of the Party committee of this works led a "three-in-one combination" group deep into this workshop and got together with the masses to relentlessly criticize the "theory that an enterprise is stereotyped," to vigorously break down the Rightist idea of adhering to the hard and fast rules and to carry out technical innovation activities. The broad masses of workers said heroically: "A contract is a need of the state. We steel workers must identify our words with action. We must do everything possible to accomplish the tasks assigned us by the state, so as to win the trust of the fraternal units and the confidence of the state!" They combined their revolutionary spirit of a high degree with the strict scientific approach. After more than 50 experiments, they succeeded in changing the process of punching a tube by manual labor into a process of drawing by a single machine and later changed this process into one of simultaneously drawing many tubes by a single machine. As a result, the productive capacity of the equipment increased 5 times, yearly output was some ten tons, and the tasks specified in the contract was accomplished with the quality and quantity required.

The volume of contracts concluded by the wire workshop accounted for more than 30 percent of the volume of contracts concluded by the whole steel works. In the past, fulfillment of tasks specified in contracts was often hindered by a fluctuation in the quality of the products. Last year, to solve this problem, the principal leading members of the steel works went personally to the first line of production to make investigation and study by participating in the 30 major steps of work in six workshops ranging from the loading of material in refining steel to the drawing of wire and finishing of the product. They got together with the workers and technicians to experiment with technological innovations, very quickly solving the problem. Formerly, the rate of up-to-standard wire produced by this workshop for making rivets was only 40 percent. Last year, the technological process was improved and the system governing examination and operations was strengthened. The up-to-standard rate for this kind of wire rose to over 90 percent.

The leadership of this steel works also strengthened scientific management of economic contracts. In making plans and arrangements, it adopted such methods as putting the important jobs before the ordinary ones. With regard to the products which were difficult and required a long period of time

to make and other products which required sophisticated techniques and were urgently needed by the state, it concentrated forces to make scientific experiments and gave priority to allotting materials and carrying out production. It also perseveringly adhered to the system requiring holding of meetings to draw plans and effect balances. The conditions of execution of a contract were examined once a month and any problem discovered was solved promptly, so that the plan might be drawn and accomplished in the same month.

Because its leadership grasped problems of ideology and the line and solved problems of method of leadership and style of work, this steel works gradually took the initiative in production and changed the past conditions in which "people came to press for delivery of goods and the reception room was crowded with people," and a tremendous development was registered in production. Last year, this steel works accomplished the state plan 31 days ahead of schedule. Compared with that in 1970, output of steel rose by 4.8 percent, total value of industrial products by 38.9 percent, profits submitted to the state by 53 percent, and productivity of labor by 37.9 percent. Meanwhile, the quality of products was improved, more varieties were produced and the production cost and consumption of raw and semi-finished materials dropped.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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PLA AND FARMING

PLA Men Grow Vegetables on Snow-Swept Highland

(NCNA-English Sining, Feb. 7, 1972)

a chinese people's liberation army unit now grows a variety of vegetables on snow-swept highland in northwest china.

squad leader chin chang-fu who is a communist party member, and a number of p.l.a. fighters were assigned the task of growing vegetables at the foot of the kunlun mountains in may 1967 as part of the unit's plan to carry out chairman mao's may 7 directive.

the place is some 3,000 metres above sea level and the weather is capricious. though it was already in may, the ground was covered by a thick layer of ice and snow. the armymen put up their tents and started a study class in which they pored over chairman mao's teaching "the people's liberation army should be a great school. in this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories to make products for its own needs or for exchange with the state against equal values." they were determined to act accordingly and reclaim the sandy, barren ice-clad land in the interest of the revolution.

braving severe cold, they removed one sand dune after another and opened up one plot of land after another. suddenly a windstorm came and destroyed the plots with a thick layer of sand and stones.

the p.l.a. men reminded themselves of chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." they recalled how during the revolutionary war years the army had carried on the fight while engaging in production. this gave them added strength.

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emulating the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", they again removed the sand and stones and sowed seeds. they built ridges round the plots against sandstorm and dug irrigation ditches. they made mattings with reeds which they had gathered tens of kilometres away, and covered the vegetable plots at night.

one night chin chang-fu found that a section of the river dyke was breached and water kept pouring in, threatening to flood the vegetable garden. he jumped into the ice water and filled the gap with his body. he remained in the chilly water until his comrades repaired the dyke.

young shoots of cucumber and pumpkin grew and flowered. but a few days later the flowers all withered. the armymen turned to chairman mao's teaching "when you do anything, unless you understand its actual circumstances, its nature and its relations to other things, you will

not know the laws governing it, or know how to do it, or be able to do it well." so, they studied the cause for the failure and visited veteran peasants in the vicinity. the cause was many-fold: no insect to carry pollen, low temperature in the soil and few organic matters in newly-opened land.

they conducted artificial pollination and applied organic manure to the plots. this proved successful. the vines did bear cucumbers and pumpkins, the first fresh vegetables on the snow-swept highland.

thanks to the hard work of the armymen, the vegetable farm has in the past few years produced large quantities of vegetables for the army units stationed on the highland.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Southwest China Hsien Develops Industry

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 7, 1972)

kuanghan county in southwest china's szechwan province is developing industry which serves agriculture and, at the same time, is promoted by agriculture.

situated in the north of the chengtu plain, the county has fertile soil and a mild climate and is one of the province's major producers of rice and oil-bearing seeds.

under the leadership of the county party committee, the cadres and peasants conscientiously learned from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, as part of their efforts to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. the county's grain output averaged 6.9 tons per hectare in 1969, topping the six-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. they raised the figure to over 7.5 tons the next year because the peasants adopted more scientific farming methods including popularizing good rice strains and rational close planting. with more support from industry, the county's average grain yield per hectare was nearly 9.5 tons last year.

the county is developing industry to keep pace with its developing agriculture. more tractors, rice and wheat harvesters, transplanters, husters and other farm machinery were needed as single cropping was switched to double or triple cropping with two rice crops and one wheat crop a year. the expanding farming acreage called for more chemical fertilizer and insecticide. besides, the communes and brigades wanted more cement, fodder crushers and machines for processing farm and side-line produce.

but the county had a poor industrial foundation. there were only a few handicraft workshops before liberation. though expanded after liberation, the local industry still could not meet the growing demands.

the county party and revolutionary committees analyzed the situation and pinpointed the problem. under their leadership, people of all walks of life were organized at the beginning of 1971 to study chairman mao's general principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy and his teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. this touched off a mass movement to develop industry.

the county leadership gave priority to developing coal mining, iron smelting and machine building and to setting up small chemical fertilizer, cement and metal works. people took the existing factories as the backbone force and tapped natural resources in the locality.

a contingent was organized to open coal pits and iron mines. the workers of a brick kiln worked hard for several months and put up a blast furnace to turn out iron ingots of good quality. they now have two blast furnaces operating.

the people of the whole county were inspired by these initial achievements. the county party committee called a on-the-spot meeting at the brick kiln, and urged the people to build more small factories and enterprises in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

large quantities of cement was needed to build water conservancy projects. the county added a dozen or so small cement works in half a year which turned out 13,00 tons of cement last year. people of all trades took part in the endeavour by repairing discarded blowing engines and ball-grinding machines or making auxiliary parts. last year the county built 795 bridges, tunnels and aqueducts and improved 4,000 irrigation ditches with the cement produced by itself.

the county formerly got threshers from elsewhere, which fell short of the needs of the communes and brigades. the county party committee asked 16 factories and handicraft cooperatives to make them last year. the workers made concerted efforts and in three months turned out 2,600 threshers, equivalent to the total supplied in the previous seven years. these machines played a big role in speeding up harvesting and made it possible to grow two crops of rice on a larger acreage.

the commercial departments also did their share by helping some communes and brigades set up chemical fertilizer and insecticide plants. shoe repairers of a cooperative learned to repair rubber wheels and make rubber products. they also turn out conveyer-belts. they won praise from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the county now runs over 50 factories or mines and has 16 small hydro-electric stations. high-tension transmission lines extend to all parts of the county. the variety of industrial products increased, including simple machine tools, drilling machines, bearings, cement, chemical fertilizer, equipment for water conservancy projects, farm machinery, electric bulbs and nylon products. more than 85 per cent of the brigades have farm machine repair and plants for processing farm produce.

the county now has 290 electric and hydraulic-turbine pumping stations. the communes, brigades and

teams have installed over 800 machines for producing edible oil and sugar, processing rice and wheat and cutting fodder. threshers and machine-drawn huskers have increased to 5,400, averaging two and a half for every production team, which have mechanized half of the work formerly done by hand.

LABOR MOVEMENT

Peking, Wuhan and Chengchow Commemorate 49th Anniversary of "February 7" Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1972)

peking, wuhan and chengchow held mass activities in commemoration of the 49th anniversary of the "february 7" general strike by the peking-hankow railway workers.

at the meeting in the peking february 7 locomotive and rolling stock plant, veteran revolutionary workers who had participated in the strike warmly praised the great revolutionary practice of the great leader chairman mao in spreading revolutionary truth in the plant in the winter of 1918 and the spring of 1919. they recalled how the revolutionary workers of the plant and the peking-hankow railway workers were organized under chairman mao's loving attention and the leadership of the chinese communist party and fought valiantly against imperialism, feudal warlords and reactionaries. they said in excitement: "new china and we workers owe everything to chairman mao's wise leadership. we will carry out still more consciously chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies so as to ensure that our socialist state will never change its political colour."

report meetings or discussions were held in the workshops in the past few days for the workers to study the glorious revolutionary history of the "february 7" strike, and contrast present happiness with sufferings in the old society. the workers were educated in revolutionary tradition and class struggle. the plant also held a meeting to criticize the towering crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. many veteran and young workers and family members of martyrs who laid down their lives during the strike went to the "february 7" martyrs cemetery to pay respects to the fallen heroes. they sang the "internationale", determined to carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the "february 7" strike and advance courageously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in wuhan, many factories, schools and government offices conducted education in class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and revolutionary traditions along

with commemoration activities. braving heavy snow, railway workers and young students in great numbers visited the "february 7" memorial hall in chiangan while many people and cadres laid wreaths before the tombs of those fallen heroes. the wuhan railway administration held a commemoration meeting today. veteran workers who had taken part in the strike, a leading member of the administration party committee and representatives of railway workers spoke at the meeting, expressing their determination to carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the "february 7" strike and act on to chairman mao's great call "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism." they pledged determination to study conscientiously works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, constantly raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and make greater contributions by grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

in chengchow which was the cradle of the strike, 1,500 representatives of workers and armymen held a meeting at the "february 7" memorial hall. veteran revolutionary workers who had taken part in the strike and leading members of the chengchow municipal party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee spoke at the meeting. they pledged themselves to carry forward the glorious tradition of the "february 7" revolutionary struggle, deepen education in ideology and political line and unite to win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

similar discussions and report meetings were held in the past few days by chengchow railway workers and other industrial and commercial workers. they invited veteran revolutionary workers who had taken part in the strike to relate to them the glorious history of the revolutionary struggle waged by the railway workers. this gave them a profound education in revolutionary tradition and further strengthened their determination to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

a memorial meeting was held in minhou county of fukien province, the home town of the "february 7" martyr lin hsiang-chien. more than 1,000 representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and p.l.a. men of foochow city and minhou county attended. they laid wreaths at the tomb of the martyr and called on the martyr's relatives to extend their cordial regards.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

South China Petroleum Company Makes Rapid Advances

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 8, 1972)

the maoming petroleum company of kwangtung province in south china has steadily increased output in the past three years. crude oil production capacity rose 2.5 times, refining capacity doubled and mining capacity increased several fold. it now turns out 27 kinds of petro-chemical products, as against only four before the great proletarian cultural revolution. total output value of 1969 was 40 per cent higher than the previous record, that of 1970, 31 per cent higher than 1969, and that of 1971, 25 per cent over 1970.

the company has a mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry, and acts in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. a contingent of oil workers like the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi of the taching oilfield who feared neither hardship nor death is maturing.

situated in the western part of kwangtung province, maoming abounds in oil shale. workers from various parts of the country went there to set up a petroleum base in 1958 under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the province suppressed the workers' initiative for socialism and held back development by spreading such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as the slavish comprador philosophy and "let specialists run enterprises".

after its establishment in 1968, the company revolutionary committee studied chairman mao's marxist-leninist theory, line, principles and policies on developing industry and summed up the experience in production and construction at the oil base. they compared it with taching, both of which were started during the second five-year plan. taching firmly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line, began producing crude oil the very year it was started, and became the country's largest oilfield in less than three years.. the maoming company in fact had started earlier. but interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line made the work drag on for seven years and only two oil-shale retorts and corresponding extractive capacity were built.

the revolutionary committee asked the workers, cadres and technicians to analyse the reasons for such great differences. they enumerated the following causes.

one. maoming had the material and equipment to make six oil-shale retorts when it was started, while taching had far less than required. yet taching persisted in the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle and used mao tsetung thought to educate the workers. their revolutionary spirit was brought into play

and they overcame the shortage of material and equipment. this speeded up construction. but maoming was influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and relied only on specialists.

two. taching had a bigger labour force but it was much larger than maoming. taching was guided by diligence and frugality and concentrated on building productive units. they put up simple adobe houses to live in. maoming first concentrated on building living quarters including high buildings and a swimming pool. this held back construction of the oil base.

three. the workers, cadres and technicians of both taching and maoming wanted to speed up the development of the country's oil industry and had the same revolutionary spirit. taching persisted in the mass line and mobilized and relied on the masses in production and construction. they achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results. maoming suppressed the workers' initiative and creativeness, owing to the influence of the revisionist line. a foreign expert in the company chose a site for a pilot plant, but the workers disagreed on the basis of the geological strata. the leadership overruled the workers and left three million tons of nigh quality oil shale deposits under the factory buildings that could not be touched.

through this comparison, they came to see that the correctness or incorrectness of a line decides everything. the success of taching stemmed from carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, while the maoming company was held back by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

they made up their mind to run their company in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line and end their backwardness.

the company decided to build the third oil-shale retort in 1969. it had many difficulties. but the workers said: "we'll learn from taching and create the right conditions." the company party and revolutionary committees organized 1,700 people from over 20 units, including workers, government functionaries and workers' wives, to work on the project.

they pooled their strength and wisdom to solve problems. they did not have big cranes to hoist large pre-fabricated parts. a three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians made a hoisting machine. the refractory bricks were not of the right shape. workers' wives used mason's trowels to re-shape over 600 tons of bricks. they lined the very high retort in just three months.

maoming has many thunder storms and typhoons and is very hot in summer. this makes conditions hard for the workers, but they said: "the taching workers defied ice and snow, and we'll temper ourselves in thunder storms". they completed the project in ten months. then in nine months they built the fourth oil-shale retort.

the company undertook to build special coking equipment last april. following chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance, it brought the initiative of the workers into play and organized them to make equipment and auxiliary parts. the state promised to provide mechanical pumps,

but the workers proposed to make them themselves. the large pump had a complicated structure and was highly resistant to heat and pressure. the workers of the repair factory overcame the technical difficulties through repeated experiments, and turned out 16 good quality pumps in one month. 30 tons of steel plate were needed to build the petroleum coke clearing platform. the workers welded together 22 tons of scrap steel.

the special coking equipment was built in six months, two months ahead of plan. the workers saved 500 tons of rolled steel and 100 cubic metres of timber, and made 15,000 auxiliary parts and 79 per cent of the equipment. the coking equipment is now turning out quality oil products and petroleum coke.

the company used to buy coal from north china. carrying out chairman mao's principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they decided to substitute powder oil shale which had previously been thrown away as waste. the workers and technicians of the heating workshop made repeated experiments and finally succeeded.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the company has organized mass efforts for scientific research to utilize waste gas, liquid and residue. they retrieved an animal growth stimulator from waste soda, sulphur from cracked gas and ammonia from waste crude oil gas. they also turned out solid ammonium sulphate. they are producing eight times as many items from multi-purpose utilization as in 1965.

the workers, cadres and technicians conscientiously studied chairman mao's philosophic thinking, combined revolutionary drive with a scientific approach, and launched a mass technical innovations movement. after studying chairman mao's writings "on practice" and "on contradiction", they analysed their first oil-shale retort and proposed ways to improve it. but some people held that it was too old to bother. the workers did not agree. following chairman mao's teaching: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level", the workers summed up their experience, made experiments and grasped the laws. they worked for 26 days and improved the retort. production rose, consumption of raw material decreased, production costs were lowered and working conditions improved.

the workers then proceeded to improve the atmospheric and vacuum refining unit made in the forties. led by the company party committee, a three-in-one group renovated the equipment in eight days and doubled its production capacity, compared with the designed amount.

oil shale extraction also developed rapidly. the company formerly used electric shovels to strip the overburden and extract oil shale. the miners proposed hydraulic stripping. some foreign experts asserted that this method could not be used in maoming because of its geological structures. the workers adhered to the concept of practice first. they drove a fire-engine to the mine and carried out an experiment. after repeated tries, they succeeded. this raised efficiency and opened a new way for developing extraction.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Southwest China Minority People and Schools

(NCNA-English Kunming, Feb. 8, 1972)

all 12 counties and people's communes of the Lichiang administrative region in Yunnan province, southwest China, have set up middle schools or junior middle school classes, and most of the remote production teams and villages have primary schools. 88 per cent more multi-national students are in primary or middle schools than in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the number of teachers of minority nationalities has more than doubled.

this remarkable achievement has been made under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on education.

situated in the western border areas of Yunnan, the region is inhabited by people of 13 nationalities including Lisu, Nahsi, Tibetan, Yi, Nu, Tulung, Pai and Han. the labouring people were cruelly exploited and oppressed by the Kuomintang reactionaries and landlords, chieftains and slave-owners before liberation, and education for long was virtually non-existent. the 12 counties had only five junior middle schools and most of the counties few primary schools. the great majority of the students came from families of landlords, chieftains and headmen. the children of the labouring people, not to say the slaves, did not have the right to education.

under the guidance of chairman mao's national policy, the party and people's government showed great concern for education in the minority areas after liberation, and gave large appropriations to the Lichiang region every year and sent many teachers. under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism, the region set up 19 middle schools, 40 agricultural middle schools, one teachers' training school and 1,500 primary schools in 1958. total enrolment came to 107,000.

but later, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Yunnan opposed chairman mao's proletarian line on education and closed down many schools, alleging that the minority people were too backward to develop education. this did serious harm.

the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. the poor and lower-middle peasants began to manage the schools in line with chairman mao's teaching "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class". this promoted rural education.

the party committees at various levels in the region strengthened leadership over education. the communes, brigades and teams organized management bodies of poor and lower-middle peasants to lead the schools.

the region now has 1,067 more primary and middle schools and 367 more junior middle school classes than

before the cultural revolution. the number of middle school students rose 3.5 times. now most of the school-age children are enrolled. the remote mountainous areas inhabited by minority people have made the greatest progress.

the tulungchiang area inhabited by 2,700 tulung people has set up 17 primary schools and one junior middle school class since liberation, especially since the beginning of the cultural revolution. over 85 per cent of the school-age children are enrolled. the first generation of tulung teachers has been trained.

the hungchiao production brigade of the ninglang yi autonomous county had only one primary school formerly for its 3,000 inhabitants of seven nationalities in 13 production teams scattered on the hsiaoliang mountains. most of the children in the remote teams could not go to school. during the cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants, following chairman mao's teaching "it is convenient for peasant children to continue their school classes nearby", set up 13 primary schools and two junior middle school classes. the schools adopted flexible methods so that the students would have time to do farm work. as a result, 97 per cent of the school-age children in the brigade are at school. the emancipated yi slaves remarked with delight: "this is a thing we've never achieved before. it is due to the good leadership of chairman mao."

the lichiang regional party committee encouraged the masses to set up collective-run schools in addition to those run by the state so as to develop rural education with greater, faster, better and more economical results. more than 700 such primary and middle schools have been set up.

the liuku people's commune of lushui county on the pilo mountains has over 100 villages. formerly it had few schools. students had to cross mountains to go to school. during the cultural revolution, the initiative of the han and pai poor and lower-middle peasants was brought into play. in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and industry and thrift, they cut timber and made bricks, and built 53 school buildings and made over 500 sets of tables and stools. 56 primary schools and two junior middle school classes were set up for the convenience of the children of poor and lower-middle peasants. 95 per cent of the school-age children are in school. more than 80 per cent of the production teams of the commune set up night schools for the adults.

the regional party committee made big efforts to train teachers of minority nationalities. various places have set short-term training classes for this purpose or sent young people to study in the teachers training schools or colleges run by the county, regional or provincial government. many educated young people or demobilized armymen have been selected to be teachers. teachers of minority nationalities now account for 74 per cent of the total.

RURAL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

North China Hsien Launches New High Tide in Farm Capital Construction

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 8, 1972)

cadres and commune members of hsiyang county in shansi province, an advanced unit in learning from the national pace-setter tachai, are striving to create still better conditions for a good harvest this year. they have started their biggest winter campaign to build water conservancy works and other farm capital construction.

to date 164 dams have gone up, fields protected by check dams terraced at 169 places, 110 reservoirs and other small water conservancy projects dug and more than 900 farm plots turned into land that gives high stable yield despite drought and waterlogging.

since the start of the movement to learn from tachai, hsiyang county has opened hills, changed river courses, thrown dams across gullies and reclaimed hillslopes and river-side land. some cadres and commune members became satisfied with the progress, so the county party committee deepened education in political line. this fired the cadres and commune members with greater enthusiasm to continue changing nature.

following their success in reclaiming all the gullies and slopes, the cadres and commune members of the tachai production brigade started to level small hill tops, combine small plots into big fields and turn shaded plots into fields exposed to sunshine. the county party committee organized the cadres at various levels to learn from tachai's revolutionary spirit and criticize complacency. this gave impetus to farm capital construction.

the county party committee and the party organizations at various levels called on the masses gradually to irrigate and mechanize all the farmland. the tachai commune in 1970 created 10 hectares of paddy fields by raising a kilometre long dyke along a river and carrying in earth. they planted rice and got a good harvest last year. in expanding the paddy rice acreage, they organized 700 able-bodied people at the beginning of winter to go on building dykes and adding soil so as to create 66 hectares of rice fields.

the cadres and commune members of anping people's commune over the past five years turned 200 hectares of river-side land into good fields by building 10 kilometres of dyke. they have started to build two reservoirs in the upper reaches of two rivers so as to create more land giving high stable yield irrespective of drought and waterlogging.

following chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", the county's party organisations at all levels ran classes for the cadres and commune members to make a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and

chairman mao's works and carry out revolutionary mass criticism. they turned work-sites into classrooms for giving education in ideology and political line. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and speeded up the water conservancy projects. chiehtu commune has three gullies with a total length of 18 kilometres stretching across several production brigades. in line with chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories", the commune cadres and members worked out an over-all plan and began to transform the gullies.

in the current winter construction campaign, the cadres and commune members have worked hard and made rapid progress. the county in two months dug dam foundations totalling 30 kilometres in length, three times the figure for the same 1970 period. it built 18 kilometres of dams, double the corresponding 1970 figure. in addition, the county levelled 400 hectares, turned 1,200 hectares into fields which give high stable yields, built 850 check dams and more than a dozen small reservoirs.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

Sugar Refineries in South China Province Broaden Multi-Purpose Utilization

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 8, 1972)

sugar refineries in china's chief sugar producing province of kwangtung have turned out more than thirty products including paper, pesticides, chemical fertilizer and raw material for the chemical industry from bagasse, waste liquid and gas.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees of all big and medium-sized refineries made great efforts to broaden multi-purpose utilization of material in accordance with chairman mao's teaching. they set up three-in-one combination experimental groups composed of workers, cadres and technicians for this purpose.

the chiangmen sugar cane chemical plant is turning out nine products from molasses, a by-product of cane sugar refining. these include alcohol, yeast, ribonucleic acid, four kinds of mononucleotide dissolved from ribonucleic acid and plant hormones.

the experimental group of the shunteh sugar refinery succeeded after more than a hundred experiments in recovering acetic acid from waste gas. this helps increase the production of pesticides.

some refineries turn out fairly high-grade paper and synthetic fibre sizing from bagasse and produce glue and other products from waste liquid in making paper. the list of by-products keeps growing.

many big and medium refineries try to adapt their equipment to multi-purpose utilization. pulp making equipment in some sugar refineries can now produce both pulp and synthetic fibre sizing. sugar refining equipment was formerly used only in the refining season. now some of the transformed equipment is used to make crystallite fibrous element and some to make light calicium cabonate or dextrose during non-refining season.

thousands of small refineries in the province are also producing wine, paper and chemical fertilizer.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Jen-min Jih-pao Firmly Supports Just Struggle of Northern Irish People

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator entitled "firmly support the just struggle of the northern irish people". the article reads as follows:

of late, the people of northern ireland have waged a massive struggle for their democratic rights. the british government, however, resorted to armed suppression, resulting in serious bloodshed. the incident has aroused profound indignation among all peoples of the world, the british people included. we chinese people pledge firm support for the just struggle of the northern irish people.

the national question in northern ireland is a product of the policy of national oppression practised by the british ruling class. ireland became completely independent in 1948 when it proclaimed its separation from the british commonwealth. britain, forced as it was to recognize the republic of ireland, refused to incorporate the six northern counties into the republic and continued its rule over the northern irish people. hitherto the northern irish people have carried on an unyielding struggle against national oppression and for their democratic rights and national independence. the britisn government's intensified suppression of the nortnern irish people in recent years has met with their ever stronger resistance.

on the indo-pakistan question, the british government has assumed the posture of justice, and talked profusely about so-called respect for "the wishes of the people" and of trying to find a "civilised solution". actually tney took sides with the indian expansionists who have dismembered pakistan by armed aggression. people question your glib talk about "the wishes of the people", and ask why don't you respect at all the just wishes of the northern irish people for their democratic rights? you have made a hullabaloo about "civilised solution", but why do you act so barbarously, slaughtering the nortnern irish demonstrators and continually sending troops and police to carry out armed suppression on a larger scale? the fact that the british government has played a trick in rhodesia, the fraud of sham "independence" to maintain the enslavery of the zimbabwe people by the white racist regime of ian smith, has completely revealed the hypocrisy of imperialism. now, the bloody suppression of the northern irish people by the british government once again unmasks its so-called "civilization".

the northern irish people are not isolated. their struggle has won sympathy and support from the british and irish people. people all over the world also stand on their side. the northern irish people are sure to overcome all obstacles and win new victory in their unremitting struggle.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Welcome Ceremony for Cuban National Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to warmly welcome the cuban national table tennis team which is on a friendly visit to china. after the ceremony chinese and cuban players had a friendly competition.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were: jose l. reyes guerrero, leader of the cuban national table tennis team, a leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation and director of pinos island institute of sports, physical education and recreation; israel bello rios, leader of the visiting cuban trade delegation; cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy in peking; and

wang meng, chairman of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association; and leading members of other departments concerned li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, ma chia-chun and yueh tai-heng.

chiao kuan-hua, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, shen chien and others met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with team leader jose l. reyes guerrero and other cuban friends prior to the welcome ceremony. ambassador jesus barreiro gonzalez and his wife were present on the occasion.

the capital indoor stadium flew the national flags of cuba and china this evening. streamers in the stadium were inscribed with "long live the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" the brightly-lit playing arena was a scene of warm friendship as the players of the two countries filed in at 7:30 p.m. amid strains of music and warm applause. the spectators gave the cuban friends a big welcome. the chinese and cuban players exchanged team pennants and souvenirs.

the welcome ceremony was followed by 16 matches in the men's and women's singles events. in the men's event, cuban players ricardo de armas chaos, nelson navarro diaz, francisco roque lopez, ramon g. gutierrez collazo and omar alba diaz met li ching-kuang, ho tsu-pin, kuo chung-kung, yao kuo-tsai and chiu yen-liang of china. in the women's event, yolanda velazquez portal, ana finale zatarain and juana toledo diaz of cuba met li li, yang chun and hsu chien-chin of china. the cuban and chinese players showed good sportsmanship and skill and drew outbursts of applause from the 20,000 spectators.

after the friendly matches, wang meng, chiao kuan-hua, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin and shen chien, and jose l. reyes guerrero, ismael bello rios and jesus barreiro gonzalez and his wife walked down from the rostrum, shook hands with the players of the two sides and had photographs taken together with them.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese PLA Men and Firemen Save Greek Freighter in North China Harbor

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 7, 1972)

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army from a border check station at the tientsin new harbour in north china joined harbour firemen in extinguishing a raging fire on board a greek freighter recently.

a wailing siren roused people on the night of january 4 this year. flames and dense smoke rose from the greek freighter "aris" anchored in the harbour. the fire threatened to blow up the ship and kill dozens of foreign seamen.

all commanders and men of the border check station and local firemen rushed to the scene. when they arrived, seamen on board were taking measures to douse the fire. suffocating smoke belched from the cabins, the engine room and the wheel house. every step forward took great effort. wang chi-chung, leader of the no. 2 platoon, headed the rescue party grasping a water hose. he urged the other chinese comrades to advance in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. determined to save the foreign friends on board even at the cost of their lives, they dashed into the smoke, toward the centre of fire with hoses and monitors.

the wind rose and fanned the flames higher. when they opened the door to a narrow corridor leading to the seamen's quarters dense ball of smoke streared out. the force was so tremendous that the men trying to enter were forced back time and again. the flames were spreading to the engine room, threatening to blow up the engine.

wang chi-chung led the fighters into the smoke and checked the spread of the fire to the engine room.

the red hot steel partition walls made the engine room, the crew's quarters and the corridor searing hot and suffocating. nevertheless, communist party member chen tse-hua kept firm hold of his monitor and went wherever the fire was most dangerous. heavy smoke made him dizzy, and his comrades urged him to leave and rest. but he replied: "i'm a communist. i'll fight to my last breath in carrying out and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" soon his clothes caught fire and he fell to the ground. chen tse-hua was rushed to a hospital.

the p.l.a. and firemen on the deck found themselves wrapped by a coat of ice as the water streaming on the deck quickly froze and made movement difficult. people stumbled and fell, but they were soon on their feet again and continued the fire fight for over one hour when it was brought under control. the crew members were moved. with tears in their eyes, they warmly shook hands with the fire fighters. captain frangopoulos dionissios said: "we are greatly indebted to the chinese people. we'll always cherish this memory." the greek seamen lined the deck and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation long live chairman mao exclamation"

other foreign ships in port blew their sirens to express their appreciation of the spirit of internationalism displayed by the chinese p.l.a. and firemen.

the "aris", after some repairs, cleared port on january 9.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the japanese delegation of the tribal liberation league led by saichiroo uesugi here this morning.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang, ting min and chin su-cheng.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Report Meeting Marks Korean People's Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1972)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a report meeting here this afternoon in warm celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

attending the meeting were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china; and military attache senior colonel jang rae hyen, first secretary choi bong chol, and deputy military attaches colonel cha dong hwan and captain mun song taik, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

attending were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang ting-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a., the peking units and the peking garrison wu jui-lin, kuang jen-nung, wu hsin-chuan, li chia-yi, hu chi-tsai, wang kuei-teh, lung chen-piao, chang cheng-kuang, li chung-chi and chai cheng-wen; and 2,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

on the backdrop of the rostrum were a portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and a portrait of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, flanked by the national flags of china and korea. a big streamer in the meeting hall read "firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for the unification of their fatherland exclamation"

senior colonel jang rae hyen delivered a report amid warm applause.

he said: twentyfour years ago, that is, on february 8, 1948, the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung founded the korean people's army -- the immediate successor to the glorious anti-japanese guerrilla detachment, the reliable defender of the fatherland and the people, and the korean people's first modern regular armed force. our party and people are thus provided with a modern regular armed force which can reliably safeguard the fruits of victory of the revolution from enemy intrusion and guarantee final victory in the korean revolution.

he added: during the three-year war unleashed by the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the korean people and the korean people's army defended every inch of their land at the cost of their blood and dealt the enemy heavy blows.

in fighting their common enemy, he said, the korean and chinese peoples and armies battled side by side in the same trench and helped and encouraged each other.

displaying matchless collective heroism they dealt the enemy continuous, devastating blows. for the first time in history the korean and chinese people completely exploded the myth about the "mighty power" of u.s. imperialism and forced the u.s. imperialist aggressors to go downhill, thus opening a new era in the struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism.

today, he said, the korean people's army is smashing one military provocation after another perpetrated by the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs against the northern half of the republic, and reliably defending the fruits of victory of the revolution. through their glorious struggle over the past 24 years, the korean people's army has performed immortal exploits for the fatherland and the people.

senior colonel jang rae hyen pointed out: the u.s. imperialist aggressors, perpetrating aggression against the southern half of our fatherland, are plotting a new war against korea behind the deceptive smokescreen of "curtailment of u.s. troops". in order to seek a way out of its irretrievable political-economic crisis, the faithful running dog of u.s. imperialism the pak jung hi clique has, above all, declared "a state of emergency" and set up a hue and cry about the fabulous "threat of aggression against the south from the north". this is a plot aimed at deceiving the south korean people and world public opinion and aggravating tension in korea. history will never allow such vile and shameless act of the traitors to succeed.

senior colonel jang rae hyen said: the korean people and the korean people's army do not intend to threaten anyone, nor be the first to attack others. but we are not afraid of any war imposed on us by the imperialists. we are determined to wipe out the aggressors thoroughly and completely should they dare to invade.

he said: the korean people and the officers and men of the korean people's army are extremely proud of having the chinese people and their revolutionary armed forces -- the chinese people's liberation army -- as their close brothers and comrades-in-arms.

senior colonel jang rae hyen pointed out: the friendship and relations of cooperation between the two peoples and two armies of korea and china have been forged in the raging flames of arduous revolutionary struggle and founded and fostered by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the whole korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and therefore are everlasting and unbreakable.

senior colonel jang rae hyen expressed the conviction that the traditional friendly relations between the two peoples and the two armies of korea and china sealed in blood would be further consolidated and developed on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and their running dogs. if the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs dare to launch a war against us, the people and armies of korea and china will unite still more closely and wipe out the enemy once and for all, he added.

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien in his speech extended the warmest festival greetings on

behalf of the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china and all p.l.a. commanders and fighters to the ministry of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea and all comrades-in-arms of the fraternal korean people's army.

he said: the korean people's army is a heroic people's army founded personally by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung. during the past 24 years, it has inherited and carried forward the glorious tradition of the armed forces of the korean people, won successive tremendous victories and performed immortal exploits for the fatherland and for the people in korea's war for the liberation of the fatherland, in the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, in smashing the military provocations by u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique, and in the socialist revolution and construction. encouraged by the fifth national congress of the korean workers' party, the heroic korean people's army today is holding high the banner of revolution and incessantly strengthening army building along the line of revolutionization and modernization. the heroic korean people's army has become a strong force on the eastern front of the anti-imperialist struggle. we are proud of having such fraternal comrades-in-arms.

he wished the korean people's army new and still greater successes in the future.

the deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff said: "u.s. imperialism, aggressive by nature, is not reconciled to its failure and is still hanging on in the southern part of korea almost 20 years after the korean armistice. after being badly battered by the people of the three indochinese countries, it continues to hatch new plots of aggression. it still occupies by force taiwan -- an inalienable part of china's sacred territory. u.s. imperialism and an other superpower are abetting the revival of japanese militarism, which threatens peace in the whole of asia. the wheel of history cannot be turned back. korea's three thousand li of beautiful land is sure to be united. the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation fought by the people of the three indochinese countries is sure to win. we chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan. the struggle waged by the japanese people and the people of other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is sure to win. the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung put forward on january 10 the important proposal on promoting the peaceful unification of korea. the proposal expressed the strong desire of the 40 million korean people and has great significance for bringing about the peaceful unification of korea, easing the tense situation in the korean peninsula and safeguarding peace in asia. we firmly support it. if the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs are bent on acting wilfully, they will meet with complete and ignominious defeat exclamation"

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien added: "the great friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and korea is founded by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean

people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung. it is established on the basis of marxism-leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism and tested in flames of war. supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, we defeated the armed aggressions by u.s. imperialism and japanese imperialism in the past. today, we will unite still closer and fight together to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs and win new and still greater victory.

after the meeting, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms saw korean films "the military demarcation line" and /"people fighting in defence of their village".

Korean Military Attache Holds Army Day Cocktail Party and Film Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1972)

senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, held a cocktail party and film reception here this afternoon in warm celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

attending were: leading members of the chinese ministry of national defence, various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison chang tsai-chien, wang shu-sheng, tien wei-hsin, chang ting-pin, wu jui-lin, kuang jen-nung, wu hsin-chuan, li chia-yi, hu chi-tsai, wang kuei-teh, lung chen-piao, chang cheng-kuang, li chung-chi and chai cheng-wen; and

leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china and government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including han nien-lung, li chiang, chung yu-yi, shen chien, wang meng, wang kuo-chuan, tseng wei, yen chun, hao meng-pi, chang cheng-teh and chou jung-kuo.

also present were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife were present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches from various countries also attended.

korean films were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador Chang Tung Gives Banquet in Honor of President Bhutto

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Feb. 7, 1972)

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung held a banquet yesterday evening in honour of pakistan president bhutto and his entourage who visited china recently.

present at the banquet held in the chinese embassy in islamabad were president bhutto; air marshal a. rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, and his wife; lieutenant general gul hassan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan army; mahmud ali, adviser to the president for political affairs; rafi raza, special assistant to the president, and his wife; m. m. ahmed, adviser for foreign loans and consortium; aziz ahmed, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and sultan m. khan, foreign secretary.

throughout the banquet, both guests and hosts had cordial and warm chats and repeatedly proposed toasts to the strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between china and pakistan.

the banquet was proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

PLA Units in Northeast China City Warmly Celebrate Unification Anniversary of South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Luta, Feb. 7, 1972)

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in luta warmly celeorated at a ceremonial meeting today the 11th anniversary of the unification of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces.

attending the meeting were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, huynh anh, first secretary of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking, and other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms, who had come here from peking specially for the occasion.

attending were chiang yung-hui, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. shenyang units; leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta and the luta municipal revolutionary committee, including hsien fu-lin, cheng teng-chih, wu tzu-chien, tu po, sun liang-ping, sun chirg-hua and tsai ke-ten; and yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the

chinese ministry of national defence, who accompanied ambassador nguyen van quang and the other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms to luta.

hsieh fu-lin, a leading member of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta, and ambassador nguyen van quang spoke at the meeting which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity in struggle of the people and armed forces of china and viet nam.

on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta and the local people, hsieh fu-lin extended the warmest festival greetings to the south vietnamese people and the people's liberation armed forces who are fighting at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he warmly praised the south vietnamese people's liberation armed forces for growing from strength to strength and winning brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said: the south vietnamese people's liberation armed forces have in the past 11 years inherited and carried forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the vietnamese people. they launched a protracted people's war with an all-conquering heroism against the enemy, beat the u.s. imperialists black and blue and won brilliant victories.

hsieh fu-lin expressed the conviction that the fraternal south vietnamese people and their liberation armed forces would win still greater new victories in the new year in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

hsieh fu-lin said: the chinese and vietnamese people are close comrades-in-arms who have forged a fraternal friendship in the long struggles against imperialism. their friendship has stood tests and is unbreakable. "like the people of the whole country," hsieh fu-lin said, "we luta armymen and people warmly support our government's february 4 statement and firmly support the february 2 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. we will act according to chairman mao's consistent teachings and firmly support the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. nothing in the world can shake this firm stand of ours, come what may. we will always unite, fight and win victory together with the fraternal vietnamese people."

ambassador nguyen van quang spoke amid warm applause. he recalled the brilliant fighting course of the south vietnamese people's liberation armed forces and the south vietnamese people's tremendous victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said: the south vietnamese people and their armed forces are winning constant victories over the ferocious u.s. imperialism. this further proves the truth: imperialist aggressors with whatever modern equipment and in however great numbers will be thoroughly defeated by a nation small in territory and population but has a correct political and military line and a national unity.

the ambassador pointed out: of late, the nixon government brazenly put forward the so-called "eight-point proposal" in an attempt to hoodwink world opinion and continue to

drag on and expand the war in viet nam and the whole indochina. we vietnamese people and the people all over the world have long seen through this cunning u.s. imperialist scheme. if the nixon government continues to push its colonialist policy of aggression, the south vietnamese people will, with their flesh-and-blood northern compatriots, further strengthen their militant unity with the fraternal laotian and cambodian people, persevere in and promote the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory so as to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify the fatherland peacefully.

the speeches of comrade hsien fu-lin and ambassador ngayen van quang were punctuated by prolonged warm applause.

after the meeting, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries saw a vietnamese film.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Presents Film to Tanzanian Table Tennis Association

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 6, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung presented, on behalf of the chinese table tennis association, the televised documentary film "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to the tanzanian table tennis association at a ceremony held in the chinese embassy here yesterday evening. chedieli ychamne mgonja, minister for national education of tanzania, accepted the gift on behalf of the tanzanian table tennis association.

before the ceremony, ambassador chung hsi-tung gave a film reception at which the film was shown.

members of the tanzanian table tennis team which participated in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking last november were present at the reception and the ceremony.

among over 150 guests attending the reception and the ceremony were chief of protocal of the ministry of foreign affairs daniel mfinanga, general-secretary of the tanzanian national sports council s.s. dossi, other government officials and friendly personages of the sports circles.

present also were diplomatic officials here of the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception and the ceremony.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1972)

hou yen-feng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of tunisia, left here for his post by air today.

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LEADERSHIP OVER ECONOMIC WORK

CCP Amoy Municipal Committee Strengthens Leadership Over Economic Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, February 5, 1972) By effectively strengthening leadership over economic work, the CCP Amoy Municipal Committee, Fukien Province, has given an impetus to the development and advance of industrial construction in the whole municipality along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The city of Amoy is situated on an island, and formerly its industrial base was very weak. After the liberation, there was some industrial development. Under the impetus provided by the great proletarian cultural revolution, this city has developed from being a consumer city into a producer city with such industries including light industry, textiles, machine-building, and marine chemical engineering. In 1971, industrial production in the whole city fulfilled the target set by the state, and all 86 kinds of principal industrial products showed varying degrees of increases over 1970 with continued improvement in quality and further lowering of production cost.

From the lesson of the historical experience, the CCP Amoy Municipal Committee has deeply realized that strengthening Party leadership over economic work is fundamentally a question of implementing firmly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. Leading members of the committee are able to appreciate more profoundly this point from two incidents:

One was the problem of producing magnesium from brine from sea water. In 1958, the salt workers on the Haifang salt field advanced a proposal for producing metallic magnesium from sea water. They carried out indigenous experiments with their own hands and scored certain gains. However, because of the interference of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the people of the former municipal Party

committee refused to believe in the people, and in their desire for ostentation and things foreign and their blind faith in "experts," they subsequently spent ¥1,100,000 on building a plant and new equipment. After several years, they still were unable to produce magnesium and the whole thing was dropped. After the establishment of the municipal revolutionary committee, by firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fully relying on the masses, a "three-in-one combination" group was organized which was to commence experiments anew. Starting with indigenous methods they struggled arduously and by spending only ¥30,000 they were able to produce magnesium successfully as well as build production installations.

The other incident was the production of the industrial raw material of soda ash. In the past a "big, foreign and complete" plan was carried out, costing the state more than ¥3,000,000 which in the end also failed to produce anything. In 1970, the departments concerned in the municipality mobilized the people and by relying on their own efforts and spending only slightly more than ¥100,000, they completed a workshop which used the waste gas of an alcohol distillation plant for raw material and which was capable of producing 500 tons of soda ash a year.

These typical examples have enabled the municipal Party committee to realize that "whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies are correctly implemented, the cause of economic construction would advance and develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Otherwise the development would be smaller, slower, poor and more costly."

Because of that, in strengthening leadership over economic work, the municipal Party committee vigorously grasps the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as the series of general and specific policies of the Party. In accordance with the concrete conditions of Amoy, the leading cadres have mobilized the broad masses of cadres and people of the various factories and enterprises to place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, to give play to the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," to maintain the policy of "small, indigenous and mass-character," to persevere in the orientation of serving agriculture and serving the livelihood of the people, and by tapping fully the potentials of the enterprises and developing production energetically, to make still greater contributions to the state.

The Amoy Chemical Factory used to engage mainly in the production of soap. But under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and by carrying out technical innovations in a big way, has produced equipment for itself, and while continuing to increase the production of old products, has produced successively at the same time such new products as molecular sieve and epoxy resin as well as building a synthetic detergent workshop to become a multiple-products enterprise. The workers of the Amoy Chemical Factory, arming themselves with Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, have carried out innovations on old equipment and crafts and enabled the output of sulphuric acid and chemical fertilizer to be doubled.

Last year, the Amoy Tobacco Factory in spite of a 40 percent increase in its production quota over the previous year, which exceeded its designed capacity by 70 percent, manufactured four sets of cigarette rolling machines capable of producing A-grade cigarettes, without asking the state for capital or equipment, by relying on their own hands and using angle iron, cement and wooden planks as well as some steel, not only fulfilling the target of the state and improving the quality of the product, but also saving more than ¥200,000 in capital outlay for the state.

For the past several years, Amoy municipality by means of relying on its own efforts and carrying out technical innovations in a big way has enabled the total volume of industrial products to be increased by 50 percent over that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. There was also a greater increase in the variety of products than before. In 1971 alone, the increase was more than 200 types. Some of these products were never produced before in Fukien Province.

Amoy is surrounded by the sea and has limited industrial resources. In the past, influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, it generally had to rely on the outside for the supply of raw materials. For the sake of altering this condition, in the recent two years the CCP Amoy Municipal Committee has firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and proceeding from local conditions, mobilized the masses, carried out multi-purpose utilization in a big way and made an advance on the sea with happy results.

Up to the present, members have in succession extracted from sea water and brine such products as bromide, potassium chloride, potassium-magnesium fertilizer and magnesium. From sea sand they have extracted titanite, magnetite, monazite, zirconite and used them to trial manufacture and produce such products as spongy titanium, concentrated titanium sediment, artificial kragerite, titanium tetra-chloride and rare earth. They have also used powdered metal metallurgy to produce a large number of different standard machine parts as well as used marine products as raw material to produce iodine, mannitol, kelp gum and fish meal fertilizer. By means of carrying out multi-purpose utilization in a big way, many of the factories and enterprises in the whole municipality have all recycled for use their waste slag, waste gas and waste fluids as well as odds and ends to further increase the source of industrial raw materials.

In strengthening leadership over economic work, the CCP Amoy Municipal Committee has resolutely and unswervingly implemented Chairman Mao's great policy of "Grasp revolution, stimulate production" in guiding the leading bodies of various industrial enterprises to deal correctly with the relationship between revolution and production. Because of this, the municipal Party committee held study classes on many occasions, and in the light of the erroneous view, "Grasping revolution is safe and grasping production is dangerous," organized the members of leading bodies in various factories and enterprises to study over again Chairman Mao's series of relevant teachings, criticized the various fallacies severing politics from economics and pitting them against each other, and set a demand on leading members at various levels

to maintain placing politics in command, to study economic work diligently and to pay attention to production research. The No. 1 and No. 2 persons of the various units should personally grasp production and genuinely strengthen comprehensive leadership over production work.

Led by responsible members of the municipal Party committee, leading members of Party organizations at various levels in the whole municipality have also gone in large numbers into the basic level for investigation and study, and by summing up experience, boldly grasping production for the revolution and regularly investigating major problems in economic work, gradually won the initiative in leading economic work.

Chairman Mao teaches: "In drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact." In strengthening leadership over economic work, the CCP Amoy Municipal Committee places the interests of the over-all situation in a primary position. Many of the factories and enterprises in Amoy are shouldering the production and cooperative tasks concerning vital products handed down from the state. The municipal Party committee has always taught the Party organizations at various levels and the masses to bear in mind the over-all situation and to use every means to fulfill these tasks on time with regard to quality and quantity.

Tungfeng Valve Factory is only a small ch'ü operated factory. In 1971 it received an assignment from 36 factories and mines for the production of many standard valves. Under the condition of inadequate experience and insufficient equipment, it overcame countless difficulties to deliver on time the products in accordance to the terms of the contract.

Last year, Amoy Ball Bearing Factory received an assignment from 65 factories, mines and enterprises from both inside and outside the province. The production of ball bearings by this plant for the year, with regard to quantity, quality, category and specifications, all exceeded that of any other year in its entire history, and besides that, some 50 types were new products being thrown into production for the first time. However, by means of arduous and skillful work, the workers completed the assignment on schedule. In order to insure the realization of economic contracts and cooperation in the state plan, relevant departments in the municipality had in succession sent out investigation teams on five occasions, and on the basis of the spirit of giving precedence to the state before the locality, to the main points before the others and to what were in the plan before what were outside the plan, they visited the factories one by one for investigation, laid down the products item by item, helped the factories solve concrete difficulties, and by means of that insured the fulfilling of contracts and completion of cooperative work in the whole municipality.

In the course of strengthening leadership over economic work, the CCP Amoy Municipal Committee and Party organizations at various levels have also conscientiously implemented the Party's policy for intellectuals and paid attention to letting the technical personnel play their parts.

According to statistics from the light industrial and textile systems, of the more than 200 former technical personnel more than 80 percent are now installed in technical work posts. The Amoy Sugar Mill, in the assault on the quality of citric acid, has organized the technical personnel and workers to join forces, and by practicing and summing up at the same time, very quickly enabled the quality of the citric acid to meet the standard set by the state. In the experiment to produce fine yarn from low-grade cotton, Amoy Textile Mill has organized a "three-in-one combination" assault team and by fully mobilizing the activism of the technical personnel, and by means of repeated experiments and continued improvements, finally produced first quality No. 1 grade yarn from 8th to 9th grade cotton.

The whole municipality in the assault on synthetic benzene, synthetic rubber, production of magnesium from sea water, making coke from white coal, the new method of extracting glass fiber, the new craft of producing sodium gluconate, and the multi-purpose utilization of the "three-waste products," whenever the leading cadres ran into difficulties always paid attention to letting the scientific and technical personnel play their parts, and organized them to join forces with the workers so as to fully bring their technical expertise into play and actively make contributions for the revolution.

The CCP Amoy Municipal Committee regards leading the various factories in carrying out enterprise management conscientiously as an important content of strengthening leadership over economic work. In this direction, the municipal Party committee has grasped this typical example of the Amoy Canning Factory and is using this typical example for propelling work on the surface.

The Party committee of the Amoy Canning Factory, raising aloft the banner of the "Anshan Steel Constitution" and in the manner of Tach'ing, has by means of carrying out in-depth development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, reforming unreasonable rules and regulations as well as setting up and invigorating necessary rules and regulations, succeeded through having work attendance checks, production records, quality inspections, allowance for wastage and production cost auditing. Production value, production volume, labor productivity and products quality in the whole factory have continued to rise, and there was a marked lowering of production cost and an increase of profit in sales.

The municipal Party committee has conscientiously summed up the experience of this plant for effective popularization in the whole municipality. Responsible members of the municipal Party committee have also gone deep into the basic level for serious investigation and study, and discussed problems together with the masses on strengthening enterprise management.

By consistently paying attention to paving the way with revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, the Party committees of the various factories and enterprises have led the masses in drawing lines of distinction between "surveillance, strangulation and oppression" and reasonable rules and regulations, between "production first" and placing politics in command by strengthening leadership over production, and between "placing profits in command"

and socialist accumulations. By means of stimulating the in-depth development of struggle-criticism-transformation, they enabled enterprise management to be greatly strengthened.

At present, in the absolute majority of enterprises under the municipality, rules and regulations for attendance check, position responsibility, material receiving and discharging, quality inspection, business accounting and production safety systems have been set up and invigorated, the production command structure has been reorganized, stock clearing and inventorying have been carried out, and management planning as well as production regulation have been strengthened to guarantee the fulfilling and overfulfilling of the state's plan ahead of schedule.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Measure Cadres with Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies

- CCP Luchou Municipal Committee implements policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, curing the sickness to save the patient," unites with the great majority and ceaselessly develops the excellent situation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu, February 5, 1972) Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the CCP Luchou Municipal Committee, Szechwan Province, has organized the broad masses of cadres in the whole municipality to read conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, unites with the great majority of cadres and the people and develops the excellent situation in revolution and production. Last year the industrial front in the whole municipality overfulfilled the state target by 19.53 percent which showed an increase of 32.62 percent over the previous year. On the basis of topping the "Program" in 1970, the per-mow yield of grain again showed an increase of 14.1 percent.

Since the establishment of the CCP Luchou Municipal Committee, it has always regarded the organizing of basic-level cadres for reading the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao as an important matter to grasp in implementing and executing the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress." It regularly investigates and analyzes problems on revolution and production and construction in the whole municipality, ascertains the main point of study for each period and leads everyone, with reference to reality, to carry out reading. At the same time the municipal Party committee has also trained a group of tutors, adopted the method of collective home work to strengthen tutoring over study, helped the cadres in solving difficult problems in study and enabled the study to produce more effective results.

At one time, in studying the situation of struggle-criticism-transformation, the CCP Luchou Municipal Committee discovered that owing to interference from ideas of the extreme "Left" of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, some of the cadres formerly in charge of leadership work were still not being employed. They felt that although these cadres might have this or that defect or problem, basically they belonged to the kind of cadres that should be united with and educated. In order to unite with more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses, the municipal Party committee thereupon organized the leading members of Party organizations at various levels in the whole municipality to study the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," to appreciate deeply the great thought of Marx and Engels on "Proletariat of the world, unite" and the teaching of "Able to unite in work with the absolute majority" as well as relevant theses on cadre policy historically stressed by Chairman Mao, and with reference to reality, to criticize the reactionary line of "Striking out indiscriminatingly to protect a small handful" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. That enabled everybody to gain a profound education.

In the past owing to the influence of ideas of the extreme "Left" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, some of the leading members of the municipal handicraft industry were unable to deal correctly with those cadres who had opposed them or those who had not obtained forgiveness from some of the people, and failed to help them enthusiastically or boldly make use of them. By means of the study as well as the criticism and repudiation, they realized that in measuring cadres they must use the criterion of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and not the criterion of whether or not they had opposed or supported oneself, and apply firmly the policy of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient," so as to achieve the twin objectives of not only clearing up thinking, but also unifying with the comrades.

After understanding was clarified, the principal leading members of the Party committee actively took the initiative in implementing the Party's cadre policy.

The director of a raw leather factory had made some mistakes during the great proletarian cultural revolution. He had opposed Yü Yu-lin, the current deputy secretary of the Party committee of the bureau,and did not obtain forgiveness from some of the masses. Yü Yu-lin looked him up several times for heart-to-heart talks, voluntarily examined his own shortcomings and mistakes, and enthusiastically helped him with reading and studying. Summing up the lessons of the shortcomings and mistakes, he went deep into the masses, propagated the Party's cadre policy, and gave a comprehensive account of the condition of this cadre. After this cadre had received forgiveness from the masses he once more became the secretary of the Party branch of the leather factory. Actively leading the masses in the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, he conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and enabled this factory to become an advanced unit in grasping revolution and stimulating production in the whole municipality. Owing to the firm implementation of the Party's policies in the Handicraft Industry Administrative Bureau, a vigorous new situation of unity between the cadres and the masses and unity both within and outside the Party very quickly appeared in the whole bureau.

The CCP Luchou Municipal Committee consciously summed up and popularized this experience and enabled the consciousness of conscientious reading with reference to reality among leading members of Party organizations at various levels in the whole municipality to be greatly raised and gave a further impetus to the implementation of the Party's cadre policy. At present, more than 90 percent of the cadres in various lines and enterprises in the whole municipality have been integrated into leading bodies or offices and organs of work, and they are playing a backbone role in the three great revolutionary struggles.

After the majority of cadres have joined the leading bodies, the CCP Luchou Municipal Committee, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We must know how to take good care of cadres," had more consciously guided their studies, helped them to improve themselves theoretically and potentially and work actively under the Party's correct line. In the second half of last year, the municipal Party committee discovered that some of the leadership

cadres, under the pernicious influence of the reactionary fallacy of setting up politics against economics spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, were afraid to grasp management and production boldly.

In order to solve this problem, the Party committee led the leading members of various Party organizations at various levels to study conscientiously Lenin's thesis "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics, to argue differently means forgetting the ABC of Marxism," as well as Chairman Mao's teachings "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and "Anyone who does not pay attention to the study of production cannot be considered a good leader," and set up the Marxist-Leninist concept of unity of politics and the economy. In the study, Party organizations at various levels led the cadres and masses, armed them with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, vigorously criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in sabotaging the movement to grasp revolution and stimulate production and the reactionary fallacies spread by them and resolved under the command of proletarian politics to score outstanding results in grasping production solidly.

Leading members of the Party organization for Much'uani commune, by integrating reality within the unit itself with conscientiously summing up lessons of experience, have firmly placed grasping production and enterprise management on the Party's agenda. The No. 1 person set the pace in going deep into reality and among the people, and by genuinely solving problems in production and management, very quickly changed the face of the enterprise. Last year, it overfulfilled the state's transportation target by 45 days ahead of schedule and insured safety in production.

In the course of strengthening leadership over cadre study, the leading members of the CCP Luchou Municipal Committee have set strict demands on themselves, and by giving play to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style of study, have consistently stimulated their own ideological revolutionization.

In the second quarter of last year, the principal leading members of the municipal Party committee, when organizing the cadres for conscientious study of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, first set the pace by studying such brilliant works as "Anti-Dühring," "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From," criticized and repudiated over again the idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, and reflecting on the lesson of the experience of a period in the second part of 1970 when because of staying on the surface, relying on reports and directing work with documents, actual problems could not be solved as a result.

Since then, apart from leaving behind one or two leading members in charge of routine work at the department, the other leading members have all gone severally deep into the front line of industrial and agricultural production, and by studying and laboring together with the basic-level cadres, investigating and solving problems in revolution and production together and summing up the advanced experience of "In agriculture learn from Tachai and in industry learn from Tach'ing" together, seized the initiative in leadership work.

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POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Conscious Remolding of Ideology and Diligent Delving in Technical Research by Scientific and Technical Personnel

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1972)

The No. 2 Laboratory of Kirin Applied Chemical Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, conscientiously implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals, has roused the socialist activism of the scientific and technical personnel and stimulated the development of scientific research work. By placing politics in command, integrating with the worker masses and diligently delving in professional and technical research, the scientific and technical personnel of this laboratory have successfully experimented on and produced several kinds of high molecule materials of advanced level, fulfilled in time urgent scientific research assignments handed down by the state and made contributions toward socialist construction.

Some 80 percent of the personnel of this laboratory are intellectuals and among them many are senior scientific and technical personnel. After the new Party branch of this laboratory was set up, it has always held the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals as an important matter to grasp in implementing the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress." The leading comrades guard against not only the tendency of talking only about using intellectuals while neglecting their education, but also the tendency of only talking about remolding them without boldly using them. On the basis of different conditions of the intellectuals, they have actively educated and remolded them as well as boldly made use of them so that they could continue to remold their former thinking in study and practice and better serve socialism.

In the past, one of the research members, influenced by the revisionist line of personal fame and fortune, made many mistakes. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses offered him help and enabled him to raise his ideological awareness. On the question of whether or not to use this research person, however, some of the people, because of the influence of extreme "Left" ideas, suggested to wait until his education was complete before using him again. When the Party branch discovered this condition, it thought that the complete remolding of the world outlook of an intellectual would require a very long time and if use and education were to be separated, then remolding world outlook would be just an empty phrase. Accordingly, they patiently carried out education work to convince the masses, and when the laboratory accepted an important scientific research assignment from the Tach'ing Oilfields, after a serious discussion, decided to let this research member participate in the work. The Party branch also led him to read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, encouraged him to go among the workers, peasants and soldiers and modestly receive re-education from them.

In the Tach'ing Oilfields, this research member personally saw with his own eyes the heroic spirit with which the workers struggled against nature and the elements, acquired a profound education, further appreciated the truth that scientific knowledge comes from the practice of the masses, resolved to step up the remolding of his own world outlook and shifted his stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. For several months in Tach'ing, by laboring together with the workers, working diligently and bringing his skill into play, he contributed his efforts to the completion of the assignment and was praised by the workers.

In the past two years, the Party branch organized more than 70 percent of the scientific and technical personnel to take with them research assignments and go deep into the factories for practice and research together with the workers, which not only accelerated their ideological revolutionization but also stimulated the development of scientific research work.

In the course of implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals, the Party branch of this laboratory also pays attention to letting the scientific and technical personnel bring into play their technical knowledge and encourages them to scale energetically the heights of science and technology for the revolution.

Once the laboratory received a research assignment for a more difficult new material which had to be completed within half a month's time. In view of the fact that some of the comrades were unable to distinguish the lines of demarcation between giving play to the skill of the intellectuals under the guidance of the correct line and the specialist line, the Party branch mobilized everybody to carry out discussions, and in the end decided to place a deputy research member with special knowledge in this field in charge of the work. This deputy research member was deeply touched by the confidence expressed in him by the Party and the people, and upon accepting the assignment, actively pored over documents and data, and with reference to former experience, very quickly advanced some formulas and personally went to conduct experiments in factories outside. Modestly learning from the workers in work, she triumphed over numerous difficulties and eventually completed this urgent scientific research assignment ahead of schedule.

Another time, while fulfilling the scientific research assignment from the state an assistant research member voluntarily proposed to carry out at the same time research into a new type of engineering plastic. The Party branch was of the opinion that this item of research was greatly needed, actively gave its support and pointed out at the same time "Proceeding from the need of socialist construction, scientific and technical personnel should voluntarily propose undertaking research on some subjects" which differed basically from the assault on the "pinnacle" of personal fame and fortune of the past. The Party branch organized a research group to develop this work, and by means of carrying out repeated experiments, in slightly more than a year's time, successfully researched and manufactured a heat-resistant engineering plastic urgently needed by the state, the property of which surpassed the level of similar material reported in foreign journals.

During the past few years, the Party branch also constantly guided the scientific and technical personnel to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the relationship between politics and professionalism, encouraged them under the local premise of placing politics in command to improve and better their technique. Actively taking part in various political activities and diligently delving in professional and technical research the scientific and technical personnel have been rather active in political, ideological as well as academic research. They have not only fulfilled some research work more quickly, but also conscientiously accumulated data, summed up experience, and together with the masses, written some technical books and materials.

The Party branch of the No. 2 Laboratory of Kirin Applied Chemical Research Institute, while carrying out unity, education and remolding on the scientific personnel, has also selected activists from among them for promoting to scientific research leadership posts. At present nine of the scientific and technical personnel have become leading members of laboratories and teams, and a scientific and technical backbone rank of old, middle-age and young people is gradually being formed.

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OIL PRODUCTION

Have A Good Grasp of Dialectical Materialism and Go On Advancing

by

Ts'ai Yu-kung of Tach'ing Oilfield

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 6, 1972)

The principal task we petroleum workers should do is to obtain more oil, to obtain oil quickly and to obtain better oil in aid of the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland and in aid of the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles. To accomplish this glorious fighting task, we must diligently study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and apply dialectical materialism in solving various problems cropping up in the course of development of the oilfield.

Tach'ing Oilfield is being developed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. In the words of the oil workers: Tach'ing Oilfield was founded on the two articles, "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." In the past 12 years, in Tach'ing Oilfield, pressure in the oilfield constantly remained near the pressure of the initial stratum and the oil wells always maintained surging productivity and gave stable and high yields for a long time. How was this success achieved? In a word, it was an outcome of persevering application of the dialectical-materialist standpoint, viewpoint and method in uncovering, analyzing and resolving contradictions and continuous criticism of idealism and metaphysics.

Practice Brings Genuine Knowledge, There Is No Insolvable "Puzzle"

In Tach'ing Oilfield, we adopted the new technology of injecting water at the initial stage: Water was injected as soon as extraction of oil started. As oil kept rising, water was injected continuously, so that the capacity of the oilfield could be replenished, the pressure would not drop and the oil would gush forth steadily from the wells. This was a new road opened up through practice.

Formerly the bourgeois technical "authorities" at home and abroad also knew that injecting water at the initial stage would maintain pressure in the oilfield and was an effective method for bringing stable and high yields through a long period of time. But owing to the prejudice of the exploiting classes, they saw only the things and not the men. They saw only the complexity of the oil stratum of several thousand meters deep and not the fact that "the masses of the people have boundless creative power." They feared that after being injected, water would spread unchecked in the oil stratum and go out of control, causing a flood in the oil well. They went all out to disseminate the "theory that conditions are unknown." They said nonsensically that conditions of the underground oil stratum could not be made clear and

especially after water had been injected, the law of the activity of oil and water became a "puzzle" which could never be solved. For this reason, for many years in the past, the method of extracting oil first was adopted by the oilfields here and in foreign countries. Oil was extracted until the capacity of the oil stratum had been greatly reduced and the pressure dropped by a big margin and even until oil was about to stop gushing from the well before water was injected. This meant adopting the method of injecting "cardiac stimulant" and extracting oil a second time. Another method was to pump oil by machines. As a result, the oilfield "became disabled before old age" and the petroleum resources were wasted.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we thoroughly criticized the "theory that conditions are unknown" and firmly believed that "All the dialectical movements of the objective world can sooner or later be reflected in human knowledge." The oil stratum lies several thousand meters underground. Although the motion of water could not be seen, felt or heard after it was injected into the oil stratum, yet it would invariably be reflected through many phenomena. So long as the broad masses of workers and revolutionary technicians worked together, promoted the spirit of "wholly" and "completely" serving the people, seriously observed and analyzed even the slightest change in each oil well, they definitely could grasp the laws of activity of underground oil and water and adopt effective measures to control the water. Therefore, we broke the hard and fast rules and boldly practiced the method of injecting water at the initial stage.

After water was injected into the oil stratum, the condition of the invisible and untouchable oil stratum became more complex. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements," we doggedly followed the mass line in doing everything. Coming to the first line of the struggle, the geological technicians lived, ate and labored together with the workers and got together with them to find a new way of exploring the oilfield. We regarded the sites of oil extraction as the battleground of a revolutionary struggle and each oil well as a position of scientific experiment. We combined class struggle and struggle for production with scientific experiment, the transformation of the objective world with the transformation of the subjective world.

The broad masses of workers and technicians combined their high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific approach and worked seriously through day and night. In not too long a period of time, they gathered a few hundred thousand pieces of data. After making comparison and analysis several million times, they eventually smashed the "theory that conditions are unknown" and understood more clearly the complex motions of underground oil and water. Thus, through the phenomena on the ground, we could analyze the underground conditions of pressure of water on oil. The practice of production showed that our analysis was basically compatible with the actual conditions.

Overcoming "Incurable Disease" by Making Concrete Analysis of Specific Problems

Everything has dual character. This also is applicable to the injection of water at the initial stage. Using water to expel oil so as to maintain automatic gushing of oil from the well--this is the good side of the use of water. When water is applied to the oil well, the oil that spurts from the well contains water, thereby affecting the output and quality of oil--this is the bad side of the use of water.

After the method of injecting water at the initial stage was adopted, the oil gushing from some wells contained water. If this problem was not solved as quickly as possible, the water content in oil would keep rising, the oil output would drop continuously and eventually only water and no oil would come up and the oil wells would be flooded by water. This was the "long-standing, big and difficult" problem in the extraction of oil. In the past, the bourgeois technical "authorities" took an isolated, tactical and one-sided view toward the presence of water in the oil well and held that this presence of water in an oil well was an "incurable disease," as cancer is to man. For this reason, they adopted a very simple method in handling the presence of water in an oil well: They either stopped injecting water into the oil well, or let the water flow, or simply closed the oil well. This was the easiest method characteristic of idealism and metaphysics.

In our opinion, there is absolutely no "incurable disease" in the world. "In given conditions, every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposite." The good and the bad aspects of the use of water in exploring the oilfield also transform into each other. So long as we bring man's subjective activity into full play and courageously go through practice, detect the causes of the damage done by the water and actively create conditions for putting the water under permanent control, this "incurable disease" will become "curable." For this reason, strategically we were not afraid of the damage brought by water and we perseveringly went on injecting water; meanwhile, tactically we paid close attention to the damage brought by water and made deep-going analysis of the underground activity of oil and water in the oilfield. We largely made careful and concrete study of the concrete contradictions between a well from which oil was extracted and a well into which water was injected, between the gushing of oil and the presence of water in an oil well, and between pressure and resistance in an oil stratum. We discovered that, because of the difference in the nature of an oil stratum, some oil strata admitted more water and others admitted less water; in an oil stratum which admitted more water, pressure was alleviated excessively and water moved very quickly and seeped into the oil well, so that water was seen too early in the oil well. After finding the cause, we adopted different methods according to the nature of the oil stratum, and injected water into the oil strata one after another. Not long after this method was adopted, the water content in some oil wells where water was seen stopped increasing, and in others, water content decreased gradually. The "incurable disease" was basically controlled by us!

The unity of opposites is relative and temporary, and the struggle between opposites is absolute. After the method of injecting water separately into different oil strata was adopted and the danger of water was basically put under control, there emerged a new contradiction: The pressure in some oil wells was unstable and oil output fluctuated. Why? Chairman Mao teaches: "Of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary." "But this situation is not static; the principal and the non-principal aspects of a contradiction transform themselves into each other and the nature of the thing changes accordingly." We made a comprehensive analysis of the data we had obtained through investigation and study, and discovered that: Before the method of separately injecting water into each stratum was adopted, the pressure was too high in an oil stratum which admitted much water, causing water to move about; this was the principal cause affecting the output of an oil well. After this method was adopted, the volume of water injected into each oil strata was put under control, less water was injected into an oil stratum into which much water had formerly been injected, but the volume of oil extracted was not put under control, so that oil strata of this kind showed the contradiction of "little input" and "much output," the capacity of the oil stratum diminished, and the pressure and output of the oil wells fluctuated. To enable various kinds of oil strata to have a "balance of income and expenditure," we made experiments repeatedly and found a method of extracting oil separately from each stratum, so that the volume of oil extracted was roughly equal to that of water injected. In this way, we understood the laws of underground oil and water and had greater freedom in our action. People standing on the ground could command the activity of oil and water underground. The workers said proudly: "Once we have a grasp of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, underground oil and water will obey our command; oil runs fast and water flows slowly if we order them to do so!"

Once We Have Grasped Its Laws, the Oil Well Will Be "Rejuvenated"

After the new technology of injecting water and extracting oil by different strata was adopted, the water content dropped obviously in wells where water was once visible, the pressure gradually rose again in wells where pressure was once unstable. There was a new atmosphere of continous stable and high yields. This showed that we had achieved some success in the struggle to develop the oilfield.

At that moment, some comrades thought that they had understood almost all the conditions of the underground oil strata and that they had carried out their work pretty well, so that they became contented with the current situation. In view of this state of affairs, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice." Chairman Mao teaches: 'The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." This made us understand that: Human society and the world of nature go on developing and never remain at the same level. The new technology of injecting water and extracting oil by different strata has resolved relatively well the contradiction in the exploration of the oilfield at the initial stage. With production developed, we again need to go through

the repetitions of practice again and knowledge again forever, so as to make the oilfield give stable and high yields over a long period of time. The successes brought by all new technical and technological processes are relative, temporary and conditional, while the development of all new technical and technological processes are absolute and never-ending. All viewpoints of stagnation and pessimism are wrong. We understood this reason more clearly after introducing technical innovation in several oil wells.

These several oil wells were experimental wells for finding a new way of developing the oilfield. Oil had been extracted speedily from these wells for ten years, and oil output had been relatively high. In 1969, the water content in these several wells rose gradually and the output of crude oil dropped accordingly. Some comrades held that these phenomena showed that these oil wells had already become "weak and old" and the increasing water content and the decreasing oil output were an "invariable law" at the final stage of extraction of oil from an oil well.

Were these oil wells really "weak and old"? Was this increase in water content of these oil wells an "invariable law" of the final stage of an oil well? We unfolded extensive discussions. Some comrades held that the rate of extraction of oil from these oil wells had attained the advanced level of oil extraction at home and abroad and it was impossible to go on acquiring stable and high yields. Most comrades were of the opinion that: In judging a problem, we should not proceed from the definitions in the book and we should proceed from the facts which exist objectively. Our Tach'ing Oilfield has broken foreign rules and opened up its own road of developing an oilfield. If we disregard the actual conditions of Tach'ing Oilfield and stiffly adopt the methods of the foreign oilfields, we shall obviously be alienated from realities and have taken an erroneous metaphysical viewpoint.

In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The truth of any knowledge or theory is determined not by subjective feelings, but by objective results of social practice. Only social practice can be the criterion of truth," we first conducted an experiment for changing the oil stratum in a "weak and old" oil well. After working continuously for 48 days and nights in succession, we made more than 100 specimen examinations and more than 500 comparisons and analyses, which brought forth inspiring new discoveries: Qualitative difference exists not only among oil strata of various types but also among various sections of the same oil stratum, some sections admitting more water and other sections admitting less water; a section which admits more water yields more oil, a section which admits less water yields less oil, and the oil in a section which admits no water remains almost unmoved. This shows that: The oil strata still have great potentials and this oil well is not "weak and old" but is precisely in the "prime" of life.

This discovery roused our spirit of continuing the revolution. Through repeated practice, we again summed up a new technological process of changing the oil strata, thereby reducing the water content in the oil and changing a low-yield oil well into a high-yield one again. These several old wells eventually were "rejuvenated" and continued to give high and stable yields.

Advancing Continuously Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

In Tach'ing Oilfield, after stable and high yields had been obtained for ten years running, the speed of oil extraction quickened continuously, doubling the output of crude oil. A new page began in the history of exploration of the oilfield.

Who wrote this new page? The broad masses of the laboring people!

Under the Party's leadership, the working class and revolutionary intellectuals joined together to launch a mass movement vigorously, to go through practice bravely, to acquire knowledge repeatedly and to sum up experience continuously. The completely new history of development of Tach'ing Oilfield is a vivid expression of the creation of history by the masses of the people.

Whether we should believe in the revolutionary practice of the broad masses or in the "talent" of "heroes" is a struggle between the materialist conception of history and the idealist conception of history and also a struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the reactionary line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him. Liu Shao-ch'i and company exalted the bourgeois technical "authorities" to the position of "the savior" and "the master of the oilfield." Actually, in the face of new things unknown to mankind, these "authorities" often were tied down and had to gloss over their stupidity by disseminating various kinds of idealist pessimist theories.

In exploring Tach'ing Oilfield, we constantly adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and, under the guidance of "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," resolutely criticize the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. We persist in forming a three-in-one combination of workers, technicians and leaders with the workers as the mainstay; we constitute a three-in-one combination of production, scientific research and application, thoroughly breaking the traditional habits and the overlord's style of the bourgeoisie in scientific research, and firmly follow the proletarian road of scientific research,so that we go on advancing.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. One is its class nature: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat. The other is its practicality: it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice." Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic concept guides us in knowing and changing the world. Facts make us understand deeply that the revolutionary practice of the proletariat and the broad masses not only helps explore the oilfield with greater, faster, better and more economical results, but also is conducive to the training and upbringing of large groups of socialist builders who have political consciousness and practical experience.

During the development of the oilfield, many comrades who have come from army units, villages and schools at first knew nothing about petroleum but, after a few years' training, have become real masters of the oilfield politically and technically and in production management. In the course of practice, they have continuously transformed the objective world and the subjective world as well. With such an oilfield development team which is competent culturally and technically, it is possible not only to develop Tach'ing Oilfield at a high speed and at a high level, but also to contribute our share toward developing our country's petroleum industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The number of people transferred from our Tach'ing Oilfield in the past few years exceeds 50 percent of the number of the staff members and workers at present. They are drawing the newest and the most beautiful picture on the motherland's new oilfields.

We have personally experienced that it is because of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that our development of the oilfield can develop continuously and Tach'ing can achieve successes as it has today. We are determined,under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to study Marxism-Leninism seriously, to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, to criticize the reactionary idealist conception of history penetratingly, to establish the proletarian conception of history continuously, to obtain petroleum with greater, faster, better and more economical results and to contribute our strength toward the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

* * *

PLA-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Close Relations between PLA Men and Emancipated Tibetan Serfs

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 9, 1972)

following are three stories about the close relations between commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tibet and the local tibetan people, who help each other and unite as one in defending and building the frontier of the motherland.

armyman saved

it was biting cold winter. the fighters of a signal detachment of a p.l.a. unit often went out to maintain the tele-communication lines across the lhasa river. fighter chiang teh-chang was driving a rubber boat one day to eliminate the defect on a line. suddenly the boat was capsized by a line below the water surface and he was thrown into the ice-cold swift current. a tibetan worker named losangkengtsai, passing by the river, caught sight of this and immediately jumped into the torrent to save the fighter. when chiang teh-chang saw the tibetan brother coming to his rescue despite danger, he shouted: "it's dangerous here. don't care about me exclamation" losangkengtsai strained every muscle to make his way toward the armyman through the torrent. when he was only two metres from the fighter, he was suddenly struck away by a surging wave. he was almost spent. his face became pale and his limbs numb with cold. but recalling how the p.l.a. men sent by chairman mao had helped the tibetan serfs win emancipation, he was refilled with strength and determination to save the armyman. he got ashore and ran as fast as he could along the river to catch up with the drowning man. when he ran near chiang teh-chang, he jumped into the current the second time and brought him ashore.

learning this incident, many tibetans and p.l.a. commanders and fighters rushed to the spot. all praised losangkengtsai as "a fine worker of chairman mao".

"army-civilian friendship canal"

serfs in the water-deficient nymu area had to pay heavy money for water to local feudal despots before liberation. the emancipated serfs after liberation had a strong desire to build a canal to lead in snow water from the mountains. the frontier guards of the p.l.a. decided during the great proletarian cultural revolution to build a dozen-kilometre long canal to help develop local farming.

overjoyed, emancipated serfs came to work with the p.l.a. commanders and fighters. it was in severe winter time. they pitched tents in the snow mountains and dug the frozen earth. they came to a steep cliff. defying all difficulties, the armymen and local tibetan young people formed a shock brigade and suspended themselves in the air while trying to chisel through the cliff.

the canal was completed. the tibetan people in the area were moved to tears when they saw the canal water

running through their villages, they affectionately called it an "army-civilian friendship canal".

good doctors sent by chairman mao

an "assistant army doctor named hsueh sheng-kuei is often found visiting emancipated serfs in chiwen township in a border area. he is in a frontier guard unit stationed in chakuola. the local tibetans call him a good doctor sent by chairman mao.

there was almost 20 kilometres between the army unit on the top of a snow mountain 5,200 metres above sea level and chiwen township at the foot of it. in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", he often went to the tibetan village to treat patients. one night when he had just gone to bed, he heard somebody knocking at the door. he hurried up and opened the door. a tibetan had come to ask him to rescue his wife who was in labour. when they arrived, the woman was in a coma. after careful treatment she was out of danger and the baby came into the world safely.

PLA-ADMINISTRATION RELATIONS

Peking Municipal Party and Revolutionary Committees' Groups Extend Festival Best Wishes to Patients in PLA Hospitals

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

groups organized by the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party and the peking municipal revolutionary committee recently called at the general hospitals of units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in peking to extend best wishes to the patients on the occasion of the forthcoming spring festival.

the groups were led by leading comrades of the two committees. peking artistes accompanied the groups to the hospitals and gave performances for the patients.

the groups delivered letters of best wishes to the patients. leading members of the groups reported how the people in the chinese capital, under the leadership of the party central committee led by chairman mao, deepened education in ideology and political line and made achievements in socialist revolution and construction. they warmly praised the p.l.a. for its contributions to the defence of the socialist motherland and to the great proletarian cultural revolution. they said the people in peking were determined to follow chairman mao's teaching "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army" and strive to do still better in learning from the p.l.a. and give it active support in fulfilling all tasks, enhancing preparedness against war and strengthening national defence.

the patients said they would regard the solicitude of the peking people to them as a motive force in making progress. they would follow chairman mao's teaching "the people's liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country" and conscientiously learn from the people. they would make further efforts to strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. they would strive to recover their health at an earlier date, return to their fighting posts and make new contributions to the defence and construction of the motherland.

the artistes from the peking opera theatre, pingchu opera theatre, hopei pangtzu theatre, ballad singing and story-telling troupe, acrobatic troupe and puppet show theatre in the chinese capital gave performances of revolutionary theatrical items for the patients and medical workers.

PLA NAVY

Beacon Light Setters on Sea

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 10, 1972)

a team of beacon light setters of a naval unit of the chinese people's liberation army has carried forward the p.l.a.'s glorious tradition of hard struggle and fulfilled their task of setting and repairing beacon lights on sea routes to ensure safe navigation.

these fighters who are loyal to the people and the party are called "red beacon light setters". they live a hard life on islands in a reef-filled area. but they follow chairman mao's teaching and regard it as happiness to live a hard life for the sake of the revolution and to overcome one difficulty after another in this spirit.

they went to set up a 7-metre-high beacon light on a small island with many cliffs. the cadres and fighters conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and recalled how the p.l.a. had persisted in struggle under extremely difficult conditions during the revolutionary war years. this strengthened their determination to overcome difficulties.

they pitched a tent on the beach to live in. they built a road to the hill top and carried sand, pebbles and cement on their shoulders to the site. they worked over 100 days to put up the beacon light.

the fighters use mao tsetung thought to guide their work and fear neither hardship nor death. they once went to set foundations in the sea for beacons. they had to dive to the bottom, put cement blocks in given places and set cement poles in them. they sailed to the working zone in a small boat, braving cold wind and high waves.

team leader and communist party member tung ming-yi led the fighters in studying chairman mao's teaching: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." this gave them added strength. they repeatedly dived into the bitter cold water and fulfilled the task 15 days ahead of time.

they went to check up and repair light buoys one day. a strong wind was blowing and the violent waves tossed the buoys up and down. the fighters recalled chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly" and pledged to fulfil the task for the revolution. communist party member chen han-wei jumped toward a buoy and fell into the sea, and he then made a second attempt. he worked on the buoy for two hours repairing it.

LABOR EMULATION

Taching Oilfield's Drive to Emulate "Iron Man"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

a deep-going mass campaign to learn from the iron man comrade wang chin-hsi, who died late in 1970, embraces the workers, cadres and technicians and their families at china's taching oilfield. this is also true for the chinese people's liberation army men stationed there and supporting the left.

following the iron man's example, the taching people conscientiously study chairman mao's works and carry out his proletarian revolutionary line. they develop the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. many advanced persons and actions that emulate the iron man are to be found.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the oilfield have done much work to publicize wang chin-hsi's deeds. an exhibition hall at the spot where the iron man and his comrades-in-arms dug their first oil well recounts his achievement. over 70,000 visitors have been there since the exhibition opened on july 1, 1971.

drilling team 1268 is outstanding in the mass campaign. its drilling footage last year was over 110,000 metres. the pressure at the bottom of the team's well rose, sending a big tile crashing down from the rotary table. this broke the leg of the team's political instructor. seeing that a serious accident was imminent, he endured the sharp pain to bring the drilling rig under control by sheer strength, saving lives and state property. once the fracture was set, he continued to work while on crutches. people commended the political instructor as a good cadre like iron man wang.

there is a team of young women drillers, whose average age was only 20 when the team was set up. they pledged to work like the iron man and be good successors to the revolution. when a new well began operation, there was no water in the tubular heater. the women carried over one ton of water in basins to the heater from a pond nearly one kilometre away. under the guidance of "on practice" and "on contradiction" by chairman mao, they summed up methods to manage the oil well. people admiringly call them a team of iron girls.

following the example of wang chin-hsi, workers and cadres in the oilfield study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, make efforts to revolutionize their thinking and carry forward the fine tradition of the oilfield. they combine high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific approach in production. some cadres of no. 11 team led workers in equipping the first oil well early last year. since the way they worked was so good, the team called a meeting of squad and group leaders and decided that the team's work for the year should use this method. the deputy leader of the team said: "we must do as iron man wang chin-hsi did, showing boundless sense of responsibility to guarantee the quantity and quality of our work." they meant what they said. all the work the team did last year were up to standard.

the heroic taching workers are determined to continue to learn from comrade wang chin-hsi in 1972 and make new contributions.

SPORT

Chinese Woman Skater and Swimmer Break National Records

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

chiang yu-feng, heilungkiang province's woman speed skater, and pan wei-cheng, girl student of the peking physical culture institute, recently broke the national record in the women's 3,000 metres speed skating and the women's 100 metres backstroke event respectively.

chiang yu-feng finished the 3,000 metres race in 5 minutes 18.2 seconds, cutting 2.7 seconds off the previous national record of 5 minutes 20.9 seconds set by liu li-chin in 1965.

15-year-old pan wei-cheng clocked 1 minute 16.4 seconds in the women's 100 metres backstroke event, breaking the national record of 1 minute 16.5 seconds that chou yung-chi had kept for nearly 12 years.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Tientsin Industry Scores New Achievements

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 9, 1972)

north china's industrial port city of tientsin produced 25.3 per cent more industrial goods in terms of value this january than in the same month last year. the total value of the metallurgical industry rose 26 per cent, and textiles, chemicals, machinery and light industry showed rises ranging from 14 to 76 per cent. output of the main industrial products of steel, rolled steel, electricity, caustic soda, insecticides, medicine, tyres, plastic goods, trucks, mining equipment, cotton yarn, knitting wear, paper, sewing machines, bicycles, wrist-watches, tannery products and detergents all were above january 1971, while quality was improved, varieties increased and consumption of material reduced.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels led the cadres and workers at the beginning of the year in education in ideology and political line. this heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and fired them with enthusiasm for socialism.

the party committee of the no. 1 steel rolling mill adhered to chairman mao's great teaching "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place", combined education in line with grasping revolution and promoting production and held meetings to deal with problems that cropped up in production on the basis of line, i.e. proceeding from the point of view of the struggle between the two lines to judge what was in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line and what ran counter to it and try to find out the cause in world outlook. this helped them raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. following fulfilment of the state production plan 37 days ahead of schedule last year, the mill met this january's state plan three days in advance. output of rolled steel was 14 per cent above last december and three times that for january 1971.

the workers and cadres of the tientsin tractor plant seriously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, carried out education in ideology and political line, persisted in putting revolution in command of production and overfulfilled the production plan.

a mass movement to continue learning from taching is being carried forward on the basis of last year's experience. the workers and cadres of the yuehchin chemical plant learned from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of taching and fulfilled the 1971 state plan 38 days ahead of schedule. they displayed the same fine tradition this year and fulfilled the first month's production plan 11 days ahead of time.

industrial workers conscientiously adopted measures in line with chairman mao's teaching "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality". the tientsin no. 1 textile mill studied the advanced experience of other units, collected opinions from consumers and held exhibitions to raise quality. workers of the mill

strictly abided by regulations of operation and as a result quality improved remarkably and first-rate quality cotton cloth last month accounted for 94.47 per cent of total output. best quality cotton yarn accounted for 99.88 per cent of the total. fifteen new varieties of cotton prints were designed this year to meet the needs of the people.

DIVERSIFIED RURAL ECONOMY

China's Communes Develop Diversified Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1972)

chinese commune members are developing a diversified economy in line with chairman mao's teachings, following a decade's good grain harvests. this is helping create a thriving socialist economy and improve the people's livelihood.

bamboo from south grows in north

peasants in areas north of the yangtze river -- including the provinces of shantung, shensi, shansi and honan -- have succeeded in growing bamboo indigenous to southern china.

more than half of the 7,600 bamboo plants transplanted from southern china to shantung province in 1971 have survived. 5,000 bamboo plants from hunan and fukien provinces are growing sturdily in northwest china's shensi province.

the tsangchou area of hopei province began to plant bamboo on saline soil on an experimental basis in 1967 and its cultivated acreage has now been enlarged to 106 hectares.

this success is significant because northern china used to depend on the south for bamboo, used as a building material and for making articles of daily use.

bamboo thrives in a wet climate in light fertile soil and is vulnerable to frost. so it was very difficult to acclimatize the plant to poor soils of the cold, dry north. some northern areas started experiments in 1958 with little success.

as china's socialist construction forges ahead, spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution, people in the north have a growing determination to meet their need for bamboo. they sent personnel to the bamboo-growing areas to learn and invited seasoned growers to come north to pass on their experience. the experimenters carefully studied how the plant grows and accumulated experience in cultivating it. they paid close attention to soil improvement, land preparation, timely irrigation and adequate manuring and worked out various measures to ensure safe overwintering. application of methods suited to local conditions has produced fine results.

beekeeping spreads in china

bees are now kept all over china, which accords in flowers. thanks to efforts to promote beekeeping in recent years, state purchases of honey in 1971 were 23 per cent above the preceding year.

the chinghai plateau in northwest china used to bring in honey from other areas. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members, led by revolutionary committees, made a careful study of local conditions and began to raise bees. they improved local strains while introducing good strains from other provinces. the provincial commercial departments have purchased 2,635 tons of honey since 1966.

huma county, a cold region with a short frost-free period at the foot of the greater khingan mountains in northeast china, used to be regarded as an area where bees cannot be raised. local peasants broke with conventions during the cultural revolution and started an experimental apiary. to ensure safe overwintering of the bee colonies, they worked out various measures including construction of underground hives, inspection at regular intervals and timely feeding. the county has increased its bee colonies from 86 to 250 in three years.

varied medicinal herbs

following chairman mao's teaching "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level", various areas have in the past few years self-reliantly grown midicinal herbs according to local natural conditions, and raised output and variety. the national acreage planted to medicinal herbs was expanded 50 per cent and the state purchased 60 per cent more herbs in terms of value last year, compared with 1965.

cultivation of medicinal herbs in china has a long history. northeast china is famous for its ginseng, yunnan province for its radix pseudoginseng, szechwan province for its rhizoma ligustici, and chekiang province for its che pei. with the development of china's medical and health work, medicinal herbs produced by major growing centres fell short of need.

the pharmaceutical departments, medical scientists and commune members of various areas boldly introduced herbs from other places in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. they achieved good results after repeated experiments. ginseng, formerly grown only in northeast china, is now cultivated in shansi, hopei and hupeh provinces. radix pseudoginseng, a valuable herb formerly regarded as a special product of yunnan and kwangsi, has now been acclimatized in kiangsi, hupeh, hunan, kweichow, kwangtung, szechwan and fukien provinces. this blazed the trail for developing medicinal herb production.

about 80 per cent of the medicinal herbs were formerly left to grow wild and were subject to natural adversities. output was unstable. efforts have now been made in various areas to domesticate these herbs to achieve high, stable yields. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of a medicinal herb experimental farm in szechwan province conducted

scientific research on rhizoma gastrodiae, a valuable wild herb whose radix is used in medicine. they found ways to cultivate this herb and increase output. it is now successfully grown in various parts of szechwan, hupeh, yunnan, shensi and kweichow provinces.

deer raising has also developed greatly in recent years. deer production has been raised in kirin, shansi, kwangtung, kansu and other provinces by taming the animals and grazing them. as a result, the production cost of antler, a valuable medicine, has been cut.

china used to import some medicinal herbs from southeast asian countries. a number of these herbs including nutmeg, clove and saussurea lappa have now been introduced in various areas.

WATER CONSERVANCY

More Water Conservancy Works in Mountainous Areas of Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Feb. 9, 1972)

great achievements have been made in building water conservancy projects by the rural areas of southwest china's yunnan province, especially by the mountainous areas. work was started this winter on more than 26,000 big, medium and small such projects. by the middle of january, more than half had been completed.

the party committees at various levels hold that success in water conservancy work in the mountainous and hilly areas will promote the development of agriculture in the whole province. therefore, priority is given to these areas in the current winter construction campaign.

leading members of the chuhsiung yi autonomous chou went to make investigations in rural communes and brigades and found that some cadres paid more attention to developing irrigation in the high-yielding plains and less attention to the mountainous areas where grain output was relatively low. the party committee of the autonomous chou helped the cadres see the importance of undertaking water conservancy projects in the mountainous areas by pointing out the production potential there. at the same time, it popularized the advanced experience of some communes and brigades in these areas. since the beginning of this winter, the autonomous chou has started work on more than 1,900 water control projects in the mountainous areas.

most of the projects being built in the province are small ones undertaken mainly by the communes or brigades and designed to suit the local conditions.

the water storage capacity has been greatly increased with the building of reservoirs and ponds. the communes and brigades of hsuanwei county began construction on 3,500 small water control projects in the wumeng mountains this winter. of these, 1,700 have been completed. the area newly brought under irrigation is equivalent to the total expansion made in the preceding two years.

GOOD HARVEST

Szechwan Province Reaps Good Harvest of Industrial Crops

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 10, 1972)

szechwan province reported a good harvest of major industrial crops in 1971, including cotton, oil-bearing seeds, silkworm cocoons, tea, tobacco, jute, ramie and fruits. this was in addition to an increase in grain output.

the total output of cotton, rapeseed and sugar cane showed increases of 15 to 25 per cent over 1970. the province overfulfilled its state purchase tasks for them and grain. the collective economy of the people's communes continued to develop and be consolidated. rural and city markets were brisk and the income of the commune members increased universally.

led by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, the commune members last year deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai production brigade, china's pace-setter in agriculture. they conscientiously carried out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". they made good arrangements to facilitate the production of both grain and cash crops.

the cadres and commune members in mienyang and nanchung administrative regions grew grain and cash crops according to plan and made a rational distribution of the acreage sown to various crops. they also made conscientious efforts in field management. despite natural disasters last year, these regions reported an all-round increase in grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, and sugar cane and other cash crops.

tahsien region reported a 30 per cent increase in the output of cotton, rapeseed and peanut. nanchung region reaped an average of 716 kilogrammes of cotton per hectare on 36,000 hectares. this was 30 per cent more than in 1970. six counties in mienyang and nanchung regions exceeded the target of 750 kilogrammes of cotton per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development.

in the course of increasing production, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various

levels deepened education in ideology and political line and aroused the enthusiasm of the commune members by conscientiously implementing the party's rural economic policies.

neichiang administrative region, a sugar cane grower, expanded its acreage in a planned way last year. it increased the total output and per hectare yield by a big margin and increased the sugar content. neichiang county reported a 30 per cent increase in total sugar cane output over 1970. a number of production brigades in the county exceeded the per-hectare grain yield target set in the national programme for agricultural development. their yield of sugar cane reached 75 tons per hectare.

many localities in the province grew sugar cane for the first time last year by transforming barren slopes and river-side land for the purpose.

wenchiang administrative region, a major grower of oil-bearing crops, deepened education in the struggle between the two lines and implemented to the letter policies concerning the development of production of oil-bearing crops. it also improved field management. although 14 counties in the region were hit by severe natural disasters last year, it still increased the output of rapeseed. the region has become an advanced unit of the country. its average output of rapeseed last year was 1.5 tons per hectare and output of grain was 7.5 tons per hectare.

the communes in the province carried out scientific farming and the eight-point charter for agriculture and correctly handled the relations between increasing the output of grain and of industrial crops.

commune members of hualin production brigade in a mountainous area studied chairman mao's philosophic thinking and combined revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach in their effort to increase output of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. they improved farmland, built water conservancy projects, improved soil and at the same time used more farm machines so as to free more manpower for diversified undertakings and pig raising. a rational division of labour enabled them to tend to the various crops in good time. the brigade achieved high yields of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops for several years running. last year it averaged 8.5 tons of grain, 1.5 tons of ginned cotton and 3.1 tons of rapeseed per hectare. its experience was popularized throughout the province. this promoted the implementation of the eight-point charter for agriculture.

the cadres and commune members in mienyang region made simultaneous efforts to improve soil and farmland, build water conservancy projects and plant trees in the light of their specific conditions. they made big efforts to build high-yield farmland protected against drought and excessive rain. although the region was hit by a severe drought last year, it still set new records in the output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops and sugar cane.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Return to Peking from Hunan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams led by abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, returned here from changsha by air today after concluding a friendly visit to hunan province.

they arrived in changsha from kwangchow by train on february 7.

accompanied by chang teh-lung, a leading member of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission, and chinese players, the albanian comrades-in-arms on february 8 went specially to visit shaoshan, the home village of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the revolutionary committee of shaoshan area and local people. the albanian comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it.

on the evening of february 7, the provincial physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the changsha indoor stadium to welcome the visitors. the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams and the province's men's and women's volleyball teams played exciting friendly exhibition matches. on the evening of february 9, the albanian comrades-in-arms and the chinese youth men's and women's volleyball teams played friendly exhibition matches.

earlier today, the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. comrade yu ming-tao, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and comrade abdyl jaupi made heart-warming speeches at the banquet and proposed toasts to the everlasting great revolutionary friendship between the people of china and albania.

during their stay in changsha, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited places where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities, including the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and the hunan institute for self-study. the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by local people wherever they went.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Belgium Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1972)

miao hsiang-tao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the emoassy of the people's republic of china in the kingdom of belgium, left peking for his post by air yesterday.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Held in Ceylon

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 9, 1972)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction was held in the town hall of galle city, southern ceylon, from february 5 to 7.

it was sponsored by the galle branch ojlohe ceylon-china friendship association.

wijenarayana, maror of galle, opened the exhibition. in a speech, he praised the friendship between ceylon and china and pointed out that the exhibition could help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

s.w. walpita, president of the ceylon-china friendship association who came from colombo especially for this occasion also spoke. he expressed the hope that the ceylon-china friendship would be further developed.

more than 6,000 people visited the exhibition. many wrote enthusiastic words in the visitors' books. one entry reads, "the exhibition fully shows the great achievements made by the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers in socialist construction under the correct leadership of chairman mao tsetung." another reads, "the exhibition helps consolidate cordiality between ceylon and china. may the ceylon-china friendship live long."

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban and Peking Table Tennis Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1972)

the visiting cuban national table tennis team played friendly matches with the peking team at the capital indoor stadium this evening and drew warm applause from nearly 20,000 spectators,

watching the matches were:

jose l. reyes guerrero, leader of the cuban national table tennis team, a leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation and director of the pinos island institute of sports, physical education and recreation; commercial counsellor justo rodriguez rodriguez, mrs. rodriguez, and first secretary alfonso fraga perez, of the cuban embassy in peking; and

liu shao-wen, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of chinese departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, chiang wen-chai, liu kuo-an and wang fu-yung.

sixteen men's and women's singles matches were played between the cuban and peking teams. cuba's ricardo de armas chaos, nelson navarro diaz, francisco roque lopez, ramon c. gutierrez collazo and omar alba diaz took on wang ta-yung, tsai yen-tung, han chung-ti, tien shu-yuan and liu fen-ping of peking in the men's singles. cuban players yolanda velazquez portal, ana finale zatarain and juana toledo diaz engaged peking's li hsiu-lin, chang chiu-hua and wang ying-ying in the women's singles.

most of the cuban players played an all-out attacking game with the loop drive. their fast forehand and backhand smashes this evening gave the spectators a very good impression. the peking players also showed good form in their fast attacking game.

at the end of the friendly matches, the chinese and cuban players chatted amiably and exchanged experience for common progress.

Cuban Ambassador and Wife Give Banquet on Occasion of Cuban National Table Tennis Team's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china, and his wife, gave a banquet at noon today on the occasion of the visit to china of the cuban national table tennis team.

attending were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned and chinese table tennis players, including li ching-chuan, wu fan-wu, lin chen, liu kuo-an, po ping, tsou po-hsien, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

present were jose l. reyes guerrero, leader of the cuban national table tennis team, a leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation and director of pinos island institute of sports, physical education and recreation, and members of the cuban table tennis team.

cuban ambassador barreiro and li ching-chuan spoke at the banquet. both expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of cuba and china would grow day by day and that table tennis would constantly develop in both countries.

Cuban National Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

the cuban national table tennis team led by jose l. reyes guerrero, a leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation and director of pinos island institute of sports, physical education and recreation, left here for nanking by train this evening.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned as well as chinese table tennis players, including li ching-chuan, wu fan-wu, lin chen, liu kuo-an, po ping, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

mr. capote, third secretary of the cuban embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

China, Czechoslovakia Sign Agreement in Peking on Exchange of Goods and Payments for 1972

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

an agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1972 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic was signed in peking today.

li hsien-nien, vice premier of the state council, and pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, attended the signing ceremony. before the ceremony, they met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the czechoslovak government trade delegation headed by leader m. bursa and deputy leader d. gerych, as well as karel kurka, new czechoslovak ambassador to china.

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and m. bursa, leader of the czechoslovak government trade delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were:

karel kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china;
d. gerych, deputy leader of the czechoslovak government trade delegation, and the other members of the delegation; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li ting-chuan, wang pin, sung ke-chiang, li shu-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Comrades Wang Kuo-chuan, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the visiting group of young worker and peasant activists of fukushima prefecture, japan, with shinichi tanabe as its leader and hyoe kanazawa and takeo suenaga as its deputy leaders.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yu, tuan yun, wang tung-feng and chen hui-chuan.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted members of the japanese delegation of friendly trading organizations this evening.

the guests were teiji hagiwara, yasuo nomura, ikuo minagawa, rinji miyaishi, hiroshi yoshizawa, kunihiro toge, shigero shirane, tomio wakahara, shinobu watari, nobuo kishi and kataro tako.

kuo mo-jo had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friends. they toasted the constant development of the friendly relations between the people of china and japan.

present on the occasion were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, li meng-ching, chang feng, chou chi and lin li-yun.

Japanese Delegation of Tribal Liberation League Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

the japanese delegation of tribal liberation league led by saichiroo uesugi left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chiao yun-chuan, chen kang, chin su-cheng and hsu tsung-mao, and representatives of chinese workers.

CHINA AND NORTH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Chinese Men's Speed Skating Team Leaves Peking for North Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1972)

a chinese men's speed skating team led by li shu-chiang left here for north europe this morning to take part in the world men's speed skating championships in norway and the world short-distance speed skating championships in sweden.

the chinese men's speed skating team has two all-round skaters chao wei-chang and chin kuang-chun and two short-distance speed skaters chuan tieh-lung and ho chin-sheng. the coach is chang ko-sheng.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and departments concerned li ching-chuan, wang tung, po ping, chi yu-hua and tsou po-hsien, and chinese sportsmen of various events.

also present were per galby ravne, ambassador of the kingdom of norway to china, and anders hansson, cultural attache of the embassy of the kingdom of sweden in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Banquet on Visit to China of Korean Printing Industry Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean printing industry study group.

attending the banquet were leading members of the publishing department under the state council, the ministry of foreign affairs and other departments concerned wang chi-sheng, liu mei, tsao ke-chiang, lin kang, chang fu-kuei and chang jui-chieh, and representatives of publishing and printing houses.

present were kim sung rok, leader, kim gwan hoe, deputy leader, and members, of the korean printing industry study group.

group leader kim sung rok and comrade wang chi-sheng spoke at the banquet and toasted the constant consolidation and strengthening of the friendship between the people and the publishing and printing workers of china and korea.

Korean Printing Industry Study Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

the korean printing industry study group led by kim sung rok and kim gwan hoe left here for home by train this afternoon after paying a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the publishing department under the state council, the ministry of foreign affairs and other departments concerned wang chi-sheng, liu mei, tsao ke-chiang, lin kang and chang fu-kuei, as well as representatives of peking printing workers.

yu song jin, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present.

the korean group came to china on january 6. it toured peking, tientsin, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and other places. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly received by the chinese people wherever they went.

DPRK Delegation of Machine Industry Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

kim sung gyu and li chun dok, deputy leaders of the delegation of machine industry of the democratic people's republic of korea, and other members of the delegation left here for home by train today after concluding a visit to china. kye hyong sun, leader of the korean delegation and minister of the first ministry of machine industry, left for home earlier.

the delegation arrived in china on january 13. it visited peking, shanghai, tientsin, loyang, nanking, changsha, shaoshan, hangchow, tsinan, shenyang, fushun, talien and other places and went to factories and mines and scenic spots and places of historical interest. the korean comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome by the people wherever they went.

upon their departure from peking today, the korean comrades-in-arms were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the first ministry of machine building, the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries and other chinese departments concerned including kao shih-tun, wang tzu-chuan, chang chien-fei, yu chin-chi, li meng and sung hsiu-ting.

jon dong su, economic counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was present.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Banquet on Occasion of Korean Sports Gear Study Group's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean sports gear study group.

attending were wang meng, chairman of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned including chao cheng-hung, ho fang-jen, sung chung and hsing jen-hsien.

leader kim gi hak and members of the korean group were present.

the banquet was alive with expressions of the unity and friendship between the people and physical culture workers of china and korea. group leader kim gi hak and chao cheng-hung spoke at the banquet, expressing the hope that the militant friendship sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people would last forever and that the physical culture and sports of both countries would develop vigorously.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Peruvian President

(NCNA-English Lima, Feb. 9, 1972)

chiao jo-yu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of peru, this morning presented his credentials to juan velasco alvarado, president of the republic of peru.

president velasco had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador after receiving his credentials.

present on the occasion were miguel angel de la flor valle, minister of foreign affairs of peru, and guillermo lohman villena, director of protocol of the foreign ministry.

wang yen-chang, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and chang wen-chung, deputy head of the commercial office of the china council for the promotion of international trade in peru, were also present.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on february 1.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

RSVN Ambassador Gives Film Reception in Peking Marking Unification Anniversary of South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1972)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 11th anniversary of the unification of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces.

attending the reception were:

li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and the p.l.a. peking garrison chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, chou hsi-han, hsuen shao-cring, sung cheng-chih, chung jen-fang, ma su-cheng, pieh tsu-hou, tung chen-piao, chang yun-tung, pan yung-ti, chai cheng-wen and yin tso-chen;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including han nien-lung, chen shu-fu, han tsung-cheng, shen chien, wang kuo-chuan, ma wen-po, hsiang chien, fu hao, chen ten-ho and lu wei-chao; and

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to china were present.

also present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim, colonel nguyen dong, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

vietnamese films "vietnamese tankmen" and "storms" were shown at the reception.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 25, 1972 No. 5080

****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN PLA

Conscientiously Apply Democratic Centralism, Strengthen Collective Leadership by Party Committee

- The Party committee of a certain regiment under the Peking Military Region Command of the PLA rouses the activism of the "squad members" of the Party committee by maintaining regular exchange of information and consulting with everybody on important matters

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 7, 1972)

In accordance with the great teaching of Chairman Mao: "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full," the Party committee of a certain regiment under the Peking Military Region Command of the PLA, by conscientiously applying democratic centralism within the Party committee, fully rousing the activism of the "squad members" of the Party committee, and further strengthening revolutionary unity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, has strengthened the Party committee's collective leadership.

This Party committee of the regiment has always attached greater importance to putting into practice the Party's system of democratic centralism. Through a study of Chairman Mao's brilliant theses on democratic centralism and profound criticism of the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers in sabotaging the Party's democratic centralism and splitting Party unity, members of the Party committee have further raised their consciousness of applying democratic centralism and strengthening collective leadership of the Party committee. In the recent year and more, under the condition of dispersion of personnel and heavy work, they have always maintained regular exchange of information and consultation with everybody on important matters. When important problems are encountered they would first hold ample prior consultations, unify understanding with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and after coming to a

decision, separately carry it out in unity. This not only guarantees that the Party can give better play to the role of collective leadership but also enables the smooth completion of various work.

Once the regiment was prepared to carry out a reorganization of the cadres of a company. At that time some of the Party committee members were on duty in other areas and could not attend the meeting, so some of the comrades suggested that it would do for the several comrades in charge of work in the regiment to discuss the matter among themselves. However, Yang YÜ-min, the secretary of the Party committee of the regiment, thought that such an important thing as the reorganization of cadres concerned the building of the unit and it would never do to have it decided by a small minority, and that even when Party committee members were scattered they still should stick to democratic centralism and conscientiously solicit the views of one and all. Therefore after having discussed with and obtained the preliminary view of the several resident Party committee members, he and the others went separately to the lower levels to solicit the view of the other Party committee members. Finally when unanimity of view was obtained among the Party committee members a correct decision was made.

Last May, the leadership organ on the upper level ordered this regiment to transfer some of the support-the-Left personnel back to the unit for work. At that time the secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee of the regiment were attending a meeting in another area and would not be back until a month or so later. Deputy political commissar Ch'en Tzu-k'uei, the standing committee member in charge of three-support and two-military work, thought that the order from the organ on the upper level should be carried out but the Party committee's collective leadership should also be maintained. Therefore in accordance with Chairman Mao's relevant teaching, "The lower bodies of the Party and the Party rank and file must discuss the higher bodies' directives in detail in order to understand their meaning thoroughly and decide on the methods of carrying them out," he and the others carried out a discussion of the instruction from the upper level in detail. After that he also personally went to see the secretary and deputy secretary, reported the facts to them, asked for their opinion, drew up concrete measures and implemented in time the instruction from the organ at the upper level.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Without democracy, there can be no correct centralism." From practice, the Party committee of this regiment realizes that in order to implement democratic centralism correctly it must fully develop democracy within the Party and patiently listen to various dissenting views.

Last autumn this regiment received a political education task handed down by the higher Party committee. At that time the 1,200 mow of water paddy of the regiment was ripe and in urgent need of harvesting. Regimental commander P'an YÜ-ch'iu, the deputy secretary of the Party committee who was in charge of autumn harvesting work, at first thought that as political education was an important work involving the building of the unit, suggested concentrating first on grasping political education properly before making an assault on autumn harvesting.

After he presented his idea to the Party committee for discussion, the majority of the Party committee members were of the opinion that as the water paddy was already ripe at the moment, any delay in harvesting might result in losses, and proposed to concentrate their strength, on the basis of the spirit of the instruction from the higher level, on carrying out autumn harvesting properly first and to carry out in-depth political education later. P'an Yü-ch'iu, realizing that the view expressed by the majority of the comrades covered all aspects, withdrew his own suggestion, and together with the rest, worked out a reasonable timetable for political education and the three autumn tasks.

Another time, the Party committee was discussing work arrangements for the unit, and in view of the highly dispersed state of the unit and its extremely heavy work load, many of the comrades suggested taking it easy on military training for the time being. Wang Yü-chang, the chief of staff and a standing member of the Party committee, and several other comrades did not share this view, and proceeding from the actual state of this unit, suggested that while fulfilling the various other tasks, they should also make suitable arrangements for military training. They also proposed some measures for training suitable to the actual state of the unit. By means of repeated comparison, all were of the opinion that the view of Wang Yü-chang and the minority comrades was more comprehensive for it took into consideration not only the existing arduous tasks but also the long-term building of the unit. It contained not only a general demand but also practical and applicable measures. On the basis of Chairman Mao's teaching, "What is meant by centralism? First of all it is necessary to concentrate correct ideas," the Party committee adopted the view of the minority comrades, and in accordance with their suggestion carried out coordinated work arrangements which made it possible not only to fulfill the tasks but also grasp military training properly.

In the course of implementing democratic centralism the Party committee of this regiment has also paid attention to dealing correctly with views that were already negated. The Party committee regularly studies Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Everything divides into two," takes in active factors from views that were negated and consistently improves its work.

Last spring, in order to let the Army dependents staying with the army play their parts to the full in socialist construction, this regiment prepared to operate a "May 7" factory for them. When the problem was submitted to the Party committee for discussion the majority of the comrades expressed their approval. However, individual committee members, taking into consideration that many of the women comrades among the dependents had large families and many household chores and might have difficulty in taking part in labor, were afraid that normal production could not be substained after the factory was set up.

In the course of discussion, the Party committee on the one hand affirmed the correct view raised by the majority of the comrades, but on the other hand saw from the negated view of the minority of the comrades that there were

indeed some actual problems which must be solved in running a factory for the dependents. Therefore the Party committee took a decision to strengthen ideological work on the dependents and solved their actual difficulties in a satisfactorily manner, so as to make the decision of the Party committee more consistent with reality.

Chairman Mao teaches: "They (the Communists) must grasp the principle of subordinating the needs of the Party to the needs of the whole," and "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account." In the course of implementing democratic centralism, the Party committee of this regiment regularly organizes all to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the mutual relation between the work of the part and the work of the whole, helps the Party committee members to establish a "chess board" idea so that they may grasp the key link of Party committee work for each period and show mutual concern and mutual support for one another in work.

Last year Wang Ch'ing-lin, the deputy regimental commander and a standing member of the Party committee, was in charge of construction work. Under the condition of an ever increasing workload the Party committee transferred construction personnel away for military training, military duties, and three-support and two-military work on three occasions, and each time, proceeding from the over-all work of the Party committee he always actively carried out his orders. Once the regiment received an assault-type production task and the Party committee of the regiment, taking into consideration the more arduous nature of the construction work, had no intention of transferring away construction personnel. However, Wang Ch'ing-lin, realizing that this item of work shouldered by the regiment was more important, voluntarily requested the Party committee to transfer the construction personnel to give the work support, which enabled the Party committee to make rapid arrangements and insured the completion of this assault-type production task on time.

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CENTRALIZED PARTY LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Centralized Leadership of the Party and Develop the Excellent Situation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, February 6, 1972) By conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's theses on Party construction and consistently strengthening Party-mindedness, leading members of the CCP Tsunhua Hsien Committee, Hopei Province, consciously place themselves inside the Party committee in accordance with the principle of the proletarian Party spirit, maintain democratic centralism, effectively stimulate the revolutionary unity of the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, strengthen centralized Party leadership and developed the excellent situation in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

Comrade Wang Kuo-fan is the secretary of the CCP Tsunhua Hsien Committee. The other leading members of the hsien Party committee, agreeing that as Wang Kuo-fan has come from an advanced unit in the basic level and possesses rich practical experience, all accord him great respect and seek his opinion on all matters. In the light of this state of affairs, Wang Kuo-fan studies again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs" and realizes profoundly that the Party committee system is for upholding Party unity and is a reliable guarantee for implementation of the Party's correct line. Therefore the "squad leader" must place himself inside the Party and let the "squad members" play their parts to the full.

Accordingly, Wang Kuo-fan on the one hand studies Chairman Mao's theses on Party construction together with the other standing committee members to strengthen the Party-mindedness of the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee and on the other hand, he sets a strict demand on himself, consciously places himself among the "squad members," and on important matters, never takes a decision arbitrarily but would submit his views to the standing committee for discussion.

In the course of developing "five-small" industries and speeding up the realization of agricultural mechanization, a standing committee member in charge of industries in this hsien made a suggestion. Wang Kuo-fan felt that this suggestion should be adopted, but instead of making the decision himself, he called a meeting of the standing committee, submitted the suggestion of that standing committee member together with his own views for collective discussion by the standing committee members before making a decision. By means of adequate investigation and conscientious summing up of practical experience by everyone, measures for developing industries in the hsien and communes by "placing proletarian politics in command, leading the way with Mao Tse-tung's thought, taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development, stimulating heavy industry with light industry and supporting

agriculture with heavy industry, supporting machine building with sideline occupations and supporting agriculture with machine building" were put forward, which better dealt with the relationship between agriculture, and light and heavy industries and stimulated the development of industries in the hsien and communes.

In order to better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies Wang Kuo-fan pays great attention to maintaining collective leadership, and by being good at giving play to collective wisdom, relies on collective strength for developing the work of the Party committee. Normally he keeps consulting with the other leading members on work, exchanging ideas and information with them as well as voluntarily going to selected spots of other leading members for investigation and work and to solicit their views. Because of the democratic style of the "squad leader" in setting the pace by placing himself inside the Party committee, he has set an example for the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee, and the "squad members" are consciously upholding the collective leadership of the hsien Party committee and insuring the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Army Party members and cadres serving on the CCP Tsunhua Hsien Committee maintain their modest and prudent style and show respect for the local cadres by conscientiously placing themselves inside the Party committee.

Last July, when the Jen-min Jih-pao carried an article on the militia work experience of Hsiyang hsien, the armed forces department of the hsien drafted a proposal for studying the militia work experience of Hsiyang hsien. A final draft was made after discussion and revision by the Party committee of the armed forces department. Kuo Hou-chang, the political commissar of the armed forces department and a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, submitted it to the hsien Party committee for full discussion and only after receiving their unanimous agreement was the document published. He said, "The army is under the leadership of the Party and the Party committee of the armed forces department should better subordinate itself under the centralized leadership of the hsien Party committee." Under his lead the other cadres of the armed forces department are constantly strengthening their Party-mindedness and the system of asking for instructions and making reports, which further insure centralized leadership of the hsien Party committee over work of the armed forces department.

Army Party members and cadres serving on this hsien Party committee also pay a great deal of attention to learning from local Party members and cadres. Army cadres modestly, prudently, and consciously uphold centralized leadership in an exemplary manner and the local cadres are showing greater respect to the army cadres and continue to strengthen revolutionary unity among the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee.

The CCP Tsunhua Hsien Committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young members. The old, middle-aged and young Party members serving on the hsien Party committee pay attention to learning from one another and to strengthen unity of the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Ts'ao Shou-shan, a standing member of the hsien Party committee, was a leading cadre of the hsien before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and because of his greater familiarity with the conditions of the hsien and experience in work, the other leading members of the hsien Party committee all show him greater respect. Still he firmly bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions," constantly strengthens his Party-mindedness, regularly struggles against the word "old" and guards against conceit.

Once the standing committee of the hsien Party committee was discussing a question of the leading body of a commune. Some of the people were of the opinion that as Ts'ao Shou-shan was familiar with conditions and knew all the facts, they suggested letting him make the decision. Ts'ao, however, thought that the more people expressed their faith in him the more he should respect and listen to the views of the other comrades and should never behave like a senior to the rest. At the meeting he supported the correct view of a young standing committee member. After some discussion, the standing committee adopted this view and as a result enabled the question of the leading body of this commune to be properly handled.

The refusal of the old cadre to behave as a senior member and his conscious upholding of centralized Party leadership has set an example for the new cadres. The new cadres are also showing great respect for the old cadres and consciously learning from them. The new and the old cadres, united as one, are advancing together along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PLA AND INDUSTRY

Lead Production More Consciously Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, February 6, 1972) The support-the-Left personnel of a certain unit under the Shenyang Military Region Command of the PLA stationed in the Shenyang municipal agricultural machine industry system, taking line struggle as a guideline and while modestly learning good ideology and good style from the local cadres and workers, are also diligently studying production knowledge and business experience as well as mastering things they formerly did not understand. Because of that, in leading production and managing enterprises, they have raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

These army cadres who came from the unit and who have assumed specific leading positions in various plants and factories under the Shenyang Municipal Agricultural Machine Bureau, have in struggle and practice profoundly realized that while diligently studying politics, they must at the same time conscientiously study production and business knowledge and familiarize themselves with as well as grasp the laws governing production and struggle. For only in that way will they be able, in the acute and complex class struggle and line struggle in the sphere of production, to differentiate between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, and more consciously lead production along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In spite of his advanced age and poor health, army cadre Hsiang Ju-chen, secretary of the Party committee for the agricultural machine bureau, visited all 24 factories and plants under the system, inviting the cadres and technicians to talk about the history and condition of the struggle between the two lines in agricultural machine production as well as basic agricultural machine construction, the process of production and technological demands. He also went many times to the agricultural machine casting plant to learn from the workers of the big furnace section their experience of improving product quality and lowering production cost, and on the basis of acquisition of his study, made many suggestions for improving production to the Party committee of the bureau. Last year there was a marked improvement in the quality of the products in the whole system, costs were lowered by more than 10 percent, the state target was overfulfilled ahead of schedule and better support was given to agricultural production.

The support-the-Left personnel in the Shenyang municipal agricultural machine system have in struggle and practice taken the factories and plants for their classrooms and the local cadres and masses as their teachers. They are modestly learning enterprise management, the ability to organize and lead production and necessary business technique and knowledge from them with outstanding results.

In the past the cost of production of the Shenyang Municipal Small Tractor Plant was rather high and every year it sustained a loss. Some of the people thought, "The state has set the price of the small tractor too low, so losses cannot be avoided." Although army cadre Yang Ch'ing, the deputy secretary of the Party committee for the plant was convinced that this kind of saying was wrong, but because he was not familiar with production he was unable to discover the cause of the loss. In order to better implement the directive of "Diligence and frugality should be practiced in running factories," he went through the whole plant to learn from those familiar with the trade. The workers of the forging and pressing section in the No. 4 workshop showed him many parts produced with outside help and said to him, "We can use the odds and ends from our own plant to produce these parts and do the finishing entirely ourselves. In the past the plant wanted to save trouble and handed them to other factories for processing. No wonder the cost is high." He also sought advice from Lang Yü-p'u, the former director of the plant and a member of the Party committee with years of experience in enterprise management and Miao Shu-k'un, a cost accountant, learned about the relationship between strengthening enterprise management, speeding up the return of capital and turned the table on losses.

On this basis Yang Ch'ing offered to the Party committee a series of suggestions ranging from raising the awareness of line struggle of members of the leading body to the vigorous grasping of the increase-production practice-economy movement. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the plant, this plant was able within only a year to turn from loss to profit and reported a profit of ¥1,500,000 last year.

In order to lead properly the work of improving unreasonable rules and regulations, a thing which he had never tried before, Yang Wen-kuei, an army representative in the Tungfanghung Agricultural Machine Plant, not only learned from the cadres and workers of his own plant but also went four times to the crane workshop of the Shenyang Locomotive Plant, an advanced unit in improving rules and regulations in Shenyang, to acquire experience, and eventually, together with the local cadres, workers and technicians drew up a set of rules and regulations in keeping with socialist enterprise management and provided an impetus to the penetrating development of struggle-criticism-transformation in the whole factory.

In the course of learning production and conduct of business from the local comrades, the support-the-Left personnel in the Shenyang agricultural machine system have encountered such difficulties as blueprints and tables they could not understand and hearing many technical terms they could not comprehend. However, bearing firmly in mind this teaching "If we dig into a subject for several months, for a year or two, or for three or five years, we shall eventually master it" of Chairman Mao on economic work, they maintained placing politics in command and showing neither fear of hardship nor fatigue, diligently dug in and studied for the revolution.

In the past Shenyang Gear Plant used an imported high grade alloy steel for production which not only increased cost but also failed to satisfy the needs of increased production. In order to solve this problem the revolutionary

committee decided to investigate and trial produce a kind of "nodular cast iron of extra hardness" in place of the high-grade alloy steel. Kuo Yün-fu, the army representative in the revolutionary committee of the plant in charge of the group for the trial production of this new material, at the first meeting held by the experimental team heard everybody spoke on matters involving a great deal of scientific theory which he basically could not understand. He thought to himself, "Only by being conversant with production could one be in a better position to lead production." Therefore he and the workers and revolutionary technicians went to the basic level to investigate the condition of the trial use of the new material, carried out experiments together by the side of the experimental furnace where the heat was more than 900 degrees centigrade and read over some relevant technical materials at the same time. In that way Kuo Yün-fu won the right to speak in leading this experiment. Leading everybody and persisting in experiments, he made outstanding gains, enabled the range of application of this new material to increase from 7 to 27 types and further implemented Chairman Mao's great policy of "Relying on our own efforts."

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REMOLDING OF TEACHERS

The Majority Can Be United If the Party's Policies Are Implemented Conscientiously

by

Political Work Group, Revolutionary Committee of the Szechwan Normal School

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 6, 1972)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "To do things well, we must unite the majority inside as well as outside the Party." This important instruction of Chairman Mao is infinitely wise and correct. But how can we unite with the majority? We realize through practice that the most important condition is to implement the Party's policies conscientiously. The Party's policies are a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If we implement the Party's policies conscientiously, we shall be able to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and unite with the majority.

When we unite with the majority, we must first distinguish who is our enemy and who is our friend and correctly differentiate and handle contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people. We must resolutely struggle against the class enemy and heads of the opportunist line but practice the guideline of "Use education as the principal means to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" toward errant comrades within our revolutionary rank and file, before we can mobilize all active factors and unite all forces which can be united.

In the struggle-criticism-reform movements of cleaning up the class rank and file, liberating the cadres, consolidating the Party, building the Party, "one-strike and three-oppose," etc., in our school, we have mobilized the masses to implement the movements one by one strictly according to the Party's policies. We proceed from the desire for unity to criticize solemnly and seriously the errant comrades among the cadres, Party members and masses and warmly and patiently conduct penetrating education for them in ideology and the political line. We step up education for them and correctly employ them in our work instead of belittling and neglecting them.

As a result of our serious implementation of the Party's policies and our development of the active role of the cadres and masses, the errant comrades have felt the warmth and love of the Party. They said: "Poisoned by the revisionist line, we lost our direction and followed the wrong road. But Chairman Mao's revolutionary line saved us and now we have clear eyes and a clear direction. In the meantime, our revolutionary zeal is increased."

To implement the Party's policies and unite with the majority, we must also eliminate interferences coming from various quarters and raise the consciousness of the cadres and masses in implementing Chairman Mao's

proletarian revolutionary line and policies. In the course of educational revolution, a small number of cadres and young teachers once negated the old teachers categorically, thinking that old teachers were no good politically and useless professionally and advocated "putting them aside once and for all" and "replacing them with" younger teachers.

After an analysis of the middle-aged and old teachers in the whole school above the rank of lecturer, the Party committee realized that these teachers practiced "three separations" for long periods of time in the past because of the influence of the revisionist line of education and had problems of this sort or that sort in connection with their world outlook. However, the Party committee also discovered that most of them were willing to make progress and to serve socialist education and that many of them were also professionally skilled. To adopt the policy of unity, education and reform to mobilize their activism to serve educational revolution or to let them be "put aside" was a question of principle concerning whether we could thoroughly implement the Party's policy toward intellectual elements and unite with the majority. Thus the Party committee organized the cadres and masses to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "All comrades in the Party must realize that correctness of the policy toward the intellectual elements is one of the important conditions for winning victory in revolution," adopted the attitude of "one divided into two" to conduct an all-round and concrete historical analysis on the old teachers, and unified understanding.

In December last year, the secretary of the Party committee went to the Hsich'ang educational revolution practice team to study the situation. He made a proposal to a professor that he should adopt the "discussion" method of teaching, gave him warm support and summed up together with him experience and lessons learned through the practice of teaching. In this way, this professor was greatly encouraged and became even more active in educational revolution.

At present, some of the middle-aged and old teachers have gone deep into rural areas to set up schools with young teachers and some of them engage themselves in compiling new teaching materials in the three great revolutionary movements together with the young teachers. As a result of the teachers' unification and mutual help in connection with political and professional affairs, the movement of educational revolution has become very vigorous.

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Dairen Engineering Institute Conducts Penetrating Education in Ideology and the Political Line, Implements the Party's Policy Toward Intellectual Elements and Fully Develops the Active Role of Teachers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 6, 1972)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the CCP committee of the Dairen Engineering Institute conscientiously implements the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, conducts penetrating education in ideology and the political line in close combination with educational revolution and the ideological reality of the intellectual elements and steps up the work of uniting with, educating and reforming the existing rank and file of teachers. This enables the teachers to undergo relatively great ideological changes and to develop their active role in various educational revolution works.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "What is so-called unity? Naturally it means unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and not unity without principle" and "To do things well, we must unite with the majority both inside and outside the Party."

There are more than 1,200 teachers in the Dairen Engineering Institute. As the revolutionary committee has conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies after its formation, most of the teachers are assigned to teaching posts and posts of scientific research and production. This pushes forward various work in the schools. Under such circumstances, some of the members of the leadership think that "about enough" has been done in the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements and in the future it would be all right as long as attention is paid to employing them reasonably.

Do organizational assignment and employment mean an all-round implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements? The Party committee of this institute repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The question of educational reform is essentially a question of teachers," energetically repudiated the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of sabotaging the remolding of the teachers' rank and file, summed up the positive and negative experiences acquired in the implementation of the policy toward intellectual elements, and realized that the idea of "it is about enough" was erroneous. As educational revolution develops in depth, we must make proper arrangements for the intellectual elements as well as step up education in ideology and the political line for them. Policy is the embodiment of the line. We must grasp the line and combine education in ideology and the political line with the implementation of the Party's policies before we can enable the intellectual elements to change their old ideas thoroughly under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and contribute their efforts toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Party committee of this institute always considers the question of whom do we serve and how should we serve and the idea of serving the Party's education program loyally as the basic content of its education of the intellectual elements in ideology and the political line. It regularly organizes the teachers to penetrate deep into the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, to read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, to understand the question of whom do we serve by elevating it to the level of line struggle, and to remold their world outlook voluntarily.

One of the mathematics teachers who taught in a workers' university operated jointly with the factory with which the institute was hooked up, paid attention to absorbing political nourishment from the master workers. In the course of teaching, he humbly listened to the worker students' views, reformed the content of teaching, and patiently helped the students. However, he dared not perform ideological work on the students. Thus, the Party organization and master workers helped him to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "All works in the school are for changing the students' ideology" to make him realize that whether a teacher dared to perform ideological work on the students was a significant criterion for judging whether he could totally and thoroughly serve the worker students and a question of whether he implemented Chairman Mao's line of education or not. From then on he not only seriously learned from the worker students and taught his professional subjects well, but also dared to perform patient and meticulous ideological work on the students. As a result, he was highly praised by the students.

"Without destruction there can be no construction." Remnant feudal, capitalist and revisionist poison which has penetrated deep into the cultural and educational positions and various realms of teaching forms a deep and firm old system. The Party committee of the Dairen Engineering Institute holds that it is extremely important for the penetrating education of the intellectual elements in ideology and the political line to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and clearly differentiate between the right line and the wrong line in the realm of teaching.

Teachers of the Hydraulic Engineering Section of the Water Conservation Department compiled teaching materials for the stopping of water flow in combination with the task of stopping water flow in the construction of a reservoir. However, as a result of the compiling teachers' failure to differentiate clearly between what was right and what was wrong in the struggle between the two lines concerning the construction of water conservation projects, they used materials gathered from a "large, foreign and complete" reservoir as a typical example in their teaching material.

The Party committee of the institute and the Party branch of the section discovered this practice and held that this was a reflection of the old professional view of the teachers as well as a reflection of the divorce of the leadership's ideological and political work from the reality of teaching and of the leadership's failure to let line education penetrate deep into the realm of teaching. Thus, the Party branch organized the teachers and

students to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the realm of teaching and to destroy in a big way the reactionary ideological system in teaching materials. In the meantime, the Party branch also looked up the teachers together with the students to talk with them, perform meticulous work on them and encourage them to do a good job in compiling new teaching materials for the sake of revolution.

In the meantime, teachers engaged in the compilation of teaching materials also actively took part in the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, through which they realized that a violent struggle between the two lines existed in the realm of teaching and that reform of teaching materials was a profound ideological revolution. This incident served as a vivid and concrete line education for other teachers and promoted the work of remolding in realm of other subjects and the work of teaching materials reform.

In the course of implementing the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, the Party committee of the Dairen Engineering Institute regularly analyzes the situation, sums up experience, grasps newly emerging tendencies and conducts to-the-point education in ideology and the political line. During a period of time the teachers developed a tendency of neglecting professional re-study after the institute repudiated reactionary preposterous theories such as "intellectual education first," "professional work in command" and "technology before everything else" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. So, the Party committee organized the teachers to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's series of teachings on the relation between politics and work, gradually drew a clear line of demarcation between the stepping up of professional study under the command of proletarian politics and "professional work in command," between the study of technology for the sake of revolution and "technology before everything else" and between the elevation of the quality of teaching in the correct political direction and "intellectual education first."

In the Inorganic Trial-Point Class of the Chemical Engineering Department, the Party branch guided the teachers and students to handle the relation between politics and professional work correctly in the course of work. This brought about a good tradition in the Trial-Point Class of teachers teaching for the sake of revolution and students learning for the sake of revolution. In the meantime, the quality of teaching was also elevated incessantly.

In the course of conducting education in ideology and the political line for the intellectual elements, the Party committee of this institute also paid attention to discovering and cultivating advanced typical examples among the intellectual elements and used such typical examples to push forward the all-round implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements and the penetrating development of line education. For instance, one of the professors in the Department of Mathematics and Physics was one of the early typical examples of old intellectual element grasped by the institute. During the past few years, he persisted in following the road of combination with the workers, peasants and soldiers pointed out by Chairman Mao, read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously, voluntarily remolded his world

outlook, and strove to develop his skills to serve the socialist cause. As a result, he was welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. However, during one period of time,he was afraid to be considered as following the "expert's line" and dared not to express his views on work boldly.

Noticing something wrong in this typical example, the leadership of the institute realized that other old teachers also had this idea. Thus it studied together with and spoke to the old teachers so as to help them to draw a clear line of demarcation between the development of old teachers' technical skills under the leadership of the Party and the "expert's line." In this way the leadership further mobilized the activism of the teachers.

This firm grasping of the line by the Party committee of the Dairen Engineering Institute and its close combination of the conscientious implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements and the penetrating conduction of education in ideology and the political line relatively greatly raises the teachers' consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continued revolution and also causes a large group of active elements to emerge, who are determined to carry the proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

During the past few years, 19 teachers gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. In addition to being assigned teaching, research and production work, part of the Party members with an intellectual element background were also elected into leadership posts in the Party committee or revolutionary committee of the institute or Party leadership squads at various levels. In this way, the mobilization of the intellectual elements' activism in taking part in educational revolution from various angles vigorously pushes educational revolution in the school into penetrating development.

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Strengthen the Students' Consciousness of Implementing the Party's Policies

by

Reporting Group of Hopei Engineering Institute

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 6, 1972)

Once an old professor of the Chemical Engineering Department of Hopei Engineering Institute lectured the students in a factory in combination with a new technique invented in that factory. However, his lecture was from concept to concept with theory divorced from practice because he was relatively deeply poisoned by the revisionist line of education in the past, practiced "three separations" for long periods of time, belittled practice, and had not completely changed his idea that theory was above everything else. The students indicated that they failed to understand what he lectured on and incisively pointed out that this way of lecturing was "moving the classroom" and "following the old road." Some of the students even clamored to change the teacher, saying that the professor was old and his head was stuffed with too many old ideas and therefore he was unable to lecture on new techniques.

Upon hearing the proposal to change the teacher, the Party general branch of the Chemical Engineering Department thought that although this proposal was made by certain students it did indicate that there was a tendency among the students to neglect policies in their handling of the question of teachers, which must be taken seriously. Thus the Party general branch developed discussions on this question among the students and conducted education on the Party's policy toward intellectual elements. After studying the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, the students conducted an all-round analysis on this professor and reached this conclusion: Although the professor is old, he has changed his thinking greatly under the illumination of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and after being re-educated by the working class. In the meantime, he has also actively followed the road of combination with the workers, peasants and soldiers; and this is progress. During the course of teaching, some problems emerged, but this was a result of the prolonged "three separations." If we change him, it would amount to "putting him aside" which in reality only makes him continue the "three separations."

After elevating their understanding, the students said excitedly that it was easy to change the teacher but such an act was inconsistent with the Party's policy of remolding existing teachers as they were being employed. Our duty was not to ask the leadership to change teachers; instead, we should help the leadership to remold the teachers' thinking. Thus the students performed patient ideological work on this professor. By confirming his progress, pointing out the problems he had, and helping him to elevate his understanding, they deeply moved this professor. He indicated that he must persist in the unification of theory with practice and teach well. With the continued help of the students and other teachers, this professor improved the method of teaching and taught the subject well.

The Party general branch realized from this incident: Whether we can totally implement the Party's policy toward intellectual elements is a question of whether we can implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. To accomplish the task of attending university, supervising universities and remolding universities with Mao Tse-tung's thought, worker-peasant-soldier students must incessantly raise their consciousness in implementing the Party's policies.

From then on the Party general branch of the department regularly educated the students in the Party's policies and has led the students to elevate the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements to the level of whether it is possible to implement correctly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. By doing so it raises the policy standard of the students, mobilizes their revolutionary activism in "attending, supervising and remolding," and pushes the teachers' ideological remolding forward.

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TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

North China Rolling Mill Brings Initiative of Technical Personnel into Full Play

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 12, 1972)

the no. 7 rolling mill of the taiyuan iron and steel company in north china is bringing the initiative of its technical personnel into full play in management, technical innovations and scientific research. this is done in line with chairman mao's teaching "the revolutionary forces cannot be successfully organized and revolutionary work cannot be successfully conducted without the participation of revolutionary intellectuals."

the technical personnel over the past years studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works in connection with their revolutionary practice and integrated themselves with the workers. a number of revolutionary technicians have participated in leadership at the mill, workshop or team level, some being vice-chairmen of the mill revolutionary committee and some chiefs of production or technical sections while others are in groups with veteran workers to solve key technical problems.

to deal with the oil leakage of a new strip reel of the heat treatment workshop, vice-chairman of the mill revolutionary committee niu fa-ho, an engineer, went to the workshop to study the machine carefully while taking part in labour. he made a new device which solved the leakage problem.

the hydraulic facility, a key unit in steel rolling, needed a rare and costly industrial oil according to the original design. a technician succeeded in replacing it with cheap ordinary oil after conducting repeated experiments with the workers.

an imported automatic intercepting valve throttle controlling gas pressure often went out of order. an engineer analyzed its performance and technical requirements and made a simple automatic valve based on his experience.

the mill's technicians have completed 12 important technical innovations in cooperation with the workers since the beginning of last year. the mill fulfilled its 1971 production quota ahead of schedule and overfulfilled its january production target by 2 per cent.

the mill went into production during the great proletarian cultural revolution, so most of its equipment and workers are new. in order to strengthen management over production and equipment, the technicians under the leadership of the mill's party committee went to investigate every machinery unit and process and worked out a set of rules and regulations based on the mill's conditions. they also helped workers sum up their advanced experience in production and tried to incorporate points into the operating rules.

the technicians opened technical classes for workers. the workers are now studying production techniques for the sake of revolution. over 80 per cent of the young workers in the mill can now tackle some machine troubles independently.

POSTAL SERVICE

More Mail Routes in Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 12, 1972)

the inner mongolian autonomous region has set up more country mail routes under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. letters, parcels, newspapers and magazines reach the peasants and herdsmen promptly.

the postal system was set up on the grassland in the region in 1953 and has been improved during the great proletarian cultural revolution thanks to whole-hearted service by postmen and post office workers. now over 70 per cent of the farm and animal husbandry communes have post office sub-stations. mail routes go to 94 per cent of the production brigades and 63 per cent of the production teams, covering 70,000 kilometres in all.

postal delivery was poor soon after liberation and mail was mainly carried on horseback. now it is handled by trains and trucks above the banner (county) levels. most of the delivery is done by trucks or motor-bicycles from the banners to the communes and brigades.

this is convenient for the peasants and herdsmen and makes it possible to disseminate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought more widely and quickly on the grassland. in the abaga banner of silingnol league, newspapers and postal deliveries are sent directly to 94 per cent of the herding teams. in wushen banner of ikh chao league on the maowusu desert, newspapers and other deliveries used to be sent to the communes which then forwarded them to the brigades, sometimes taking as long as ten days. now the brigades can get the "people's daily" and the "inner mongolian daily" within two days, and the league's newspaper the same day.

a number of postal workers have been trained among the minority nationality people. they give good service in all weather. they are working to open more mail routes and more service centres while improving their working methods and service. the postmen not only handle subscriptions, remittances, letters and parcels, but send telegrams and buy daily necessities for the peasants and herdsmen.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Northeast China Heavy Industry Base Develops Light Industry

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 12, 1972)

light industry is forging ahead in china's heavy industry base of liaoning province.

total light industrial production in terms of value last year was 11 per cent over 1970 and 40 per cent over 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. wrist-watches, bicycles, sewing machines, corduroy, woollen fabrics, synthetic fabrics and plastic goods were at all-time highs.

the province has a good potential for developing light industry. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the province before the cultural revolution concentrated on heavy industry on the pretext of a division of labour among provinces. as a result, liaoning had to depend on other provinces for light industrial goods.

after the provincial revolutionary committee was set up in 1968, it gave due attention to expanding light industry while giving prime consideration to heavy industry in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the famous coal-producing centre of penchi city provided only ten per cent of manufactured daily necessities. in recent years, 246 small light industry factories have been built.

by developing socialist co-ordination with big factories helping smaller and experienced helping new, the chaoyang administrative region has since 1970 set up 373 small factories producing more than 160 items. these include silicon controlled rectifiers, transistor radios, plastic coated electric wire, industrial porcelain and blankets.

existing light industrial enterprises increased varieties. with the help of old factories, the province last year built 30 chemical fibre factories, 3 detergent factories, 39 small plastic factories and 5 sugar refineries.

workers have made efforts to use waste gas, liquid, residue and scraps to make a great variety of light industrial products. success has been achieved in using gas and the tail gas of oil refineries to produce synthetic fibres. the shenyang brewery last year produced from its residue 13 kinds of important medicines and pharmaceuticals valued at over 300,000 yuan.

the workers have acted in line with chairman mao's teaching "for all items, we demand not only quantity but

also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear." workers and staff members often visit customers to solicit their opinions on products so as to raise quality. two enamelware factories in shenyang and luta have added over 30 varieties of wash basins in accordance with the preferences of workers and peasants. the hsiungyuen printing and dyeing mill has improved its technology and turned out 500 more designs for textiles after making investigations in communes, factories, offices, schools and stores.

DOMESTIC MARKET

City and Rural Markets Brisk in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 12, 1972)

city and rural markets are brisk in hunan province on the eve of the spring festival. visits to market places and interviews with the provincial bureau of commerce and grassroots commercial departments showed how the province, guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, achieved this following the growth of industrial and agricultural output and improved living standards of the people.

festival market items in the provincial capital of changsha are in greater supply this year than last. 130 new varieties were added. the supply of pork, poultry, eggs, sweets, cakes, tea, cigarette, wine and vegetables this spring festival is far greater than last year. for the islamic and other minority nationalities, there is a festival supply of beef, mutton and other food stuffs. restaurants serving special local dishes and grocers will remain open throughout the spring festival holidays.

a greater quantity and variety of daily necessities on the market are produced in the province. more than 2,000 kinds of light industrial goods made in hunan are available at a store in the heart of the city. these include traditional hunan embroidery, liling chinaware and shaoyang bamboo ware that are well-known in china and abroad. also on sale are cotton knitwear, enamelware, glassware, leather goods, hats and shoes, hardware and stationery. it was after liberation that hunan province began to produce most of these, particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

daily necessities are produced in the administrative regions, cities and counties throughout the province. the total output value of light industrial goods made in the province in 1971 was 30 times that of the liberation year of 1949. the province used to depend on shanghai and other big cities for the supply of towels, underwear,

sweaters, socks, tooth paste, aluminiumware, thermos flasks and other daily necessities. it is now self-sufficient, in the main.

rural markets are just as brisk as those in changsha and other cities. in shihwan town of mengtung county, sales of sundry goods, cotton cloth and non-staple food and groceries keep the shop assistants at the supply and marketing co-operatives busy. sales volume has kept rising since the last autumn harvest, particularly in the past two months. the biggest increases were in the sales of sewing machines, alarm clocks, knitting wool, galoshes, camel's hair cloth, corduroy and quality cotton cloth.

an investigation made in a production team near shihwan town shows how the purchasing power of the commune members has increased and their life improves. before liberation, none of the 40 poor peasant households in the locality could afford such necessities as cotton print bed sheets, knitting wool or galoshes. they were all poverty-stricken. in the wake of the developed collective economy after liberation and increased income, every household now has these items. seven households have bought sewing machines. on the average, the net income per commune member is now four times that shortly after liberation. every household has bank deposits. in preparation for the coming festivities, the commune members of the team in the past month have bought new clothes, quilts, sweets and cakes.

the spring festival market in shihwan town is characteristic of rural market throughout the province. provincial bureau of commerce statistics show an increase of 15 per cent over last year in the supply of spring festival market items to the countryside.

chairman mao teaches: "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." the excellent market situation is due to the concerted efforts of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, to the deeper mass movement "in industry, learn from tatching; in agriculture, learn from tachai" and to the vigorous expansion of industry and agriculture. grain output of the province in 1971 was higher than in 1970, a good harvest year. advances were also reported in pig-raising and production of tea oil, tea, cured tobacco, sugar cane, tung oil and other industrial crops. a thriving agriculture provides industry with more grain, material and funds; and an expanded industry supplies agriculture more machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticides.

Thriving Market in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 12, 1972)

crowds of customers stream in and out of department stores, shops and groceries both in the city proper and outskirts of tientsin, which has laid in bigger supplies of manufactured goods and food stuffs for the spring festival than the same period of last year.

increases varying from 20 to 500 per cent are registered in the supply of wrist watches, sewing machines, bicycles, cameras, cotton cloth, synthetic fibres, woollen textiles and silk piece goods. for pork, the increase is 18 per cent; and for poultry, 67 per cent. eggs, fish, cakes and other items show similar increases. though it is winter, the people in tientsin can dish up their meals with 40 varieties of vegetables, including cucumbers, tomatoes, chives, green peppers and cauliflower. sales of apples, pears, mandarins, bananas and other fruit are up.

the increase in agricultural and industrial production has improved the people's living standards and increased their purchasing power. the city's retail sales in 1971 hit an all-time high, 12.2 per cent over 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. 1971's retail sales of pork, sugar, knit-wear, woolen fabrics, silk and satin, rubber shoes, sewing machines, wrist watches, bicycles and radio sets were four to eleven times over those in 1952. even so, personal bank savings rose month by month and more savings accounts were opened. by the end of last year, bank savings of the city dwellers was about 12.5 per cent over the same 1970 period.

the good sales in the tientsin markets are a result or the constant growth of farm and manufactured output in tientsin and the rest of the country. tientsin's total industrial output value in 1971 was 21 times that of 1949 and double that of 1965. total grain output of 1971 on the outskirts was 3.8 times that of 1949 and total vegetable output 4.2 times.

the commercial workers do their part in carrying out chairman mao's great principle of "developing the economy and ensuring supplies". on the basis of an investigation of the equipment, sources of raw material and working conditions of over a hundred factories, the medical purchasing and supplying departments of the city last year organized 87 factories to produce 130 kinds of material for medicines. in order to improve quality and increase varieties, the commercial workers put commodities on show on many occasions to get comments from the customers. over one thousand varieties were added last year alone.

the sales workers keep improving their service. the city has set up 50 round-the-clock shops and 347 early morning and late evening service centres for the convenience of the people. many shops have men on sale duty during the night. the city also added or expanded more than a hundred shops and 140 retail centres in the industrial districts and near the outskirts.

FARM MACHINES

Northwest China Province Develops Farm Machinery Industry

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 11, 1972)

northwest china's kansu province has more than twice as many farm machinery plants run at and above the county level as in 1965. many people's communes have set up repair factories. the province's production of diesel engines, farm machines and related parts and machinery to process farm and sideline products is far above the 1970 figure.

this success is due to the efforts made by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels to develop the industry by self-reliance in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" and related teachings on achieving mechanization on the basis of collectivization.

small farm machine plants were set up in various parts of the province while existing plants were renovated, enlarged or rebuilt.

the new small plants set up with simple equipment made by methods of the workers' own devising involved limited investment and quickly went into operation. they produce more than 70 types of diesel engines, pumps, small sets of equipment to make chemical fertilizer and machinery to process farm and sideline products, apart from over 100 types of farm machine accessories. two farm machinery plants in lanchow were started from scratch by a dozen workers and their families. they began to produce even before they were completed.

eight small old repair and assembly factories with 200 to 300 workers each have become major plants. the party organizations and revolutionary committees of the factories led the workers and cadres in making a serious study of chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". this strengthened their determination to serve farm production whole-heartedly. they gave play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and produced the needed equipment themselves. as a result, output at least doubled in the last two years. they produce various types of farm machines and engines in large quantities.

many areas in the province run factories to produce urgently needed farm machines in a planned way in the light of the local conditions. in the arid kansu corridor, efforts were concentrated on pumping machinery. now most of the counties and communes in the area have their own farm machinery plants to produce well-drilling machines, pumps, motors and water wheels.

minchin county which is hemmed in by the tengri desert on three sides used to be subject to drought. the poor and lower-middle peasants led by the county party committee and revolutionary committee took firm hold of the production

of irrigation and drainage machinery. now every commune in the county has irrigation and drainage stations. the county has a total of 60 well-digging machines, 773 pieces of machinery and power irrigation and drainage equipment and more than 8,500 water wheels. more than 40 per cent of its land is now under irrigation, averaging one-fifteenth of a hectare per capita. this formerly grain deficient county is now grain sufficient.

the province paid special attention to developing the iron and steel, coal and power industries which provide farm machinery industry with material. apart from developing major iron and steel works and coal mines, it encouraged localities to run small iron and steel works, coal pits and hydro-electric power stations by relying on the strength of the collective economy and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.

RAILWAY ATTENDANTS

Peking Railway Station Attendants Serve People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1972)

attendants at the peking railway station, tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, serve the passengers wholeheartedly.

good attendants of people

when attendant hsiao kuei-lan was going for her midnight snack after sweeping out the waiting room, she noticed a pregnant woman sitting on a bench looking very pale and perspiring. the woman was on her way to shanghai to have the baby, but it seemed that she was on the point of giving birth. the attendant called in other comrades to help the woman to the station's clinic as it seemed too late to get her to a maternity hospital. the clinic doctors delivered the child safe and sound, although they had little experience. the doctors covered the mother and child with quilts and the attendants brought tea and delicacies. they also bought clothes for the infant.

they then sent mother and child to the hospital for better attention.

later, when the woman was leaving peking with the baby in her arms, she said to the attendants in tears: "you're really good attendants of the people exclamation"

kinsmen everywhere in motherland

attendant hsiao wang saw a girl with crutches limping to the waiting room on september 6 of last year. the girl was an overseas chinese. she had come to have the after-effects of her infantile paralysis treated as she heard over the radio that a people's liberation army unit in changchun

had made some achievements in this field. many attendants came over to help the girl because she had come a long way. some supported her to the waiting room and others brought her water. the girl was very moved and said: "when i was on the train, conductors brought me water and meals; when i changed trains, they again helped me get my ticket stamped. when i got off the train they took me to the hotel and later the hotel clerks took me back to get another train. i've found kinsmen everywhere in the motherland." attendant mao shu-ching carried her onto the train and asked a conductor to look after her.

close friends of passengers

the attendants received a letter of praise last spring from nine persons in harbin, changchun, shenyang, tunghua and other places. the story was like this:

attendants lu shu-ling and li chen-ying one morning found a peasant passenger lying ill on a bench, his face yellow and sunken. an anxious old man was sitting beside him. they called in doctors from the clinic at once. moved, the old man said: "i was a poor peasant in old society. we poor and lower-middle peasants could not afford to travel by train then. now under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party we feel at home everywhere on our trip. what you have done to us shows the attention of the great leader chairman mao to us poor and lower-middle peasants."

the two attendants escorted father and son to the train. the old man asked their names. they replied: "we're attendants of the people."

seeing this, nine passengers from different localities wrote the letter to praise the attendants' revolutionary spirit of wholehearted service to the people and pledged that they would do better in grasping revolution and promoting production when back home working.

GOOD HARVESTS

Hainan Island Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 11, 1972)

china's hainan island had good harvests in 1971. total grain output and per-unit yield were 17 per cent over 1970, the highest record. the number of pigs rose over 5 per cent and aquatic products 7 per cent. tropical industrial crops also showed increases.

situated in the tropics hainan island enjoys abundant rainfall and has other favourable natural conditions. yet agricultural production before liberation was extremely backward owing to the reactionary rule of the kuomintang reactionaries. the area began to develop under the leadership of the party after liberation. the cadres and commune members have displayed great

revolutionary will in combatting nature to end the backwardness. this has been especially the case since the great proletarian cultural revolution when the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the region made conscientious efforts to implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and deepen the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the regional and county party committees, proceeding from concrete conditions, firmly took hold of the transformation of low-yield areas which accounted for about one-fourth of the communes that had unfavourable natural conditions. the leading cadres at the two levels led more than 5,000 cadres down to these communes and brigades in mao tsetung thought propaganda teams. they helped the local cadres and commune members in education in ideology and political line. they firmly grasped class struggle and strengthened ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies at the grassroots level. they urged the cadres and the masses to learn from the yangshan area of chiungshan county where the cadres unswervingly led the masses in following the tachai road and had transformed that dry area.

the yangshan area consists of six communes with a population of about 100,000. most of the arable land is in a volcanic belt. the topsoil is no more than three inches. following the tachai road, the peasants led by the cadres of the commune revolutionary committees dug a 46 kilometre-long canal through volcanic rock to irrigate 1,333 hectares of their land. they also created 800 hectares by removing 230,000 cubic metres of stone one winter and the following spring. the kaoliang, sweet potatoes and other crops sown the same year yielded good harvests.

these changes encouraged the cadres and the masses of other low-yield areas. soon there was an upsurge in the movement to learn from tachai and catch up with yangshan area. a year of hard struggle improved most of the low-yield communes. 20 of them had surplus grain for the first time last year and some had grain to sell to the state.

the changes in areas with bad natural conditions have encouraged the communes and brigades with good conditions to advance. now a new upsurge of building water conservancy projects is underway on hainan island so as to get a better harvest this year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1972)

the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams led by abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, left peking for home by air this evening after paying a friendly visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned li ching-chuan, li ting-chuan, wang fu-yung, po pin, liu yi-ting and tsou po-nsien, and chinese men and women volleyball players.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Medicine Exhibition of Bulgaria Closed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1972)

a medicine exhibition sponsored by the bulgarian state-owned economic complex (pharmaceutical and chemical) closed here today at the peking exhibition centre.

li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned attended the opening ceremony of the exhibition on february 4. also present on the occasion were luben stoyanov, bulgarian ambassador to china, e. tabakov, first secretary of the bulgarian embassy, and chernu chendov, head of the exhibition group.

leading members of organizations concerned li ting-chuan, wang pin and pu chun-chin visited the exhibition and had a friendly conversation with members of the bulgarian exhibition group.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Agreement between China and Cambodia on 1972 Economic Aid and Military Supplies Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1972)

an agreement was signed in peking today between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of national union of cambodia on china's economic aid and military supplies to cambodia for 1972.

attending the signing ceremony were:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; and

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the cambodian side were chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the r.g.n.u.c.; thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament; chea san, minister of justice and judical reforms; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs; penn nhach, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were keng piao, director of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics of the chinese people's liberation army; chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china; lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia.

after the signing of the agreement, the chinese and cambodian leaders clinked glasses to the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave for Democratic Republic of Vietnam on Unofficial Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left here for hanoi by special plane at noon today to pay an unofficial visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, accompanies samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit.

samdech sihanouk's entourage includes thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and chea san, minister of justice and judicial reforms, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech sihanouk.

among those seeing them off at the airport were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and madame sarin chhak; chan youran, minister of popular education and youth; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and madame keat chhon; and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china.

present at the airport to see samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests off were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of other departments concerned including yin cheng-chen, chiao pei-hsin, yuan hua-ping, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, ma jen-hui, han hsu, lu wei-chao and wang chen.

also present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. and d.r.v.n. embassies in peking.

nguyen thuong, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to cambodia who had specially come to peking from hanoi to welcome samdech and madame sihanouk, left by the same plane today.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling are accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk to hanoi.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1972)

the government trade delegation from the czechoslovak socialist republic led by m. bursa, deputy minister of foreign trade, left here for home by air today after its visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned wang pin, sung ke-chiang and li shu-chien.

also present were karel kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china, and karel storzer, commercial counsellor of the czechoslovak embassy here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Leaves Tientsin for Wuhan

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 11, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa left here by train today at the end of its performance tour here.

in tientsin, the japanese theatre presented the full-length modern drama "raging waves" and three one-act plays, namely, "a town in the lower reaches of the river", "the japanese revolution is sure to win" and "flames of wrath in okinawa". the audience were deeply impressed by its excellent performance.

during their stay here, the japanese friends visited factories and the tientsin new harbour and had forums with workers and literary and art workers. they were warmly welcomed by the people wherever they went.

upon its departure, the theatre was warmly seen off by wang yuan, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned, as well as several hundred workers, peasants and soldiers and literary and art workers.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Delegation of Friendly Trading Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with members of the japanese delegation of friendly trading organizations teiji hagiwara, yasuo nomura, ikuo minagawa, rinji miyaishi, hiroshi yoshizawa, kunihiro toge, shigero shirane, tomio wakahara, shinobu watari, nobuo kishi and kataro tako.

present on the occasion were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned including liu hsi-wen, hsi yeh-sheng, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, li meng-ching, chang feng, chou chi and lin li-yun.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Feb. 10, 1972)

mauritanian president moktar ould daddah received here today chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1972)

men's and women's volleyball teams of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim sang bok, chairman of the korean volleyball association, and pak byong chol, dean of the sports department of pyongyang physical culture institute, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the teams were leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned li ching-chuan, liu yi-ting, tsou po-hsien, wei chun-lin and li ta-wei, as well as chinese volleyball players.

yu song jin, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy in peking, were also present.

Korean Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the men's and women's volleyball teams of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim sang bok, chairman of the korean volleyball association, and pak byong chol, dean of the sports department of pyongyang physical culture institute.

present at the banquet were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of the host and other organizations chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yi, chiang wen-chai, tien chen, tsou po-hsien and wei chun-lin, as well as chinese men and women volleyball players.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms proposed toasts and chatted cordially at the banquet which was full of expressions of brotherly friendship. comrade chao cheng-hung and comrade kim sang bok spoke.

chao cheng-hung said that the chinese and korean sportsmen and physical culture workers always supported, learned from and encouraged each other and advanced side by side in the common revolutionary cause. the frequent exchange of chinese and korean sports delegations in recent years helped strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of the two countries. he expressed the belief that the

present visit of the korean men's and women's volleyball teams would further enhance the friendship between the chinese and korean people.

In his speech, kim sang bok conveyed to the chinese people and physical culture workers the warm regards of the korean people and physical culture workers. he said that the members of the korean men's and women's volleyball teams were very happy to be able to contribute to strengthening the traditional friendship between the korean and chinese people through the present visit. he expressed the hope that the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms, in the course of their close contact, would continue to promote the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

Korean Sports Gear Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1972)

the sports gear group of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim gi nak, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee, left here for home by air this afternoon at the end of its friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to give the group a warm send-off were li ching-chuan, ho wan-jen, chang hung, chi yueh-ming, tuan mao-lin and lo hsueh-tsung, leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Peking Report Meeting Marks Unification Anniversary of South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1972)

the chinese ministry of national defence sponsored a report meeting here this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 11th anniversary of the unification of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces.

attending the meeting were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; tran binn, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim, and colonel nguyen dong, military attache, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and other diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

present were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a. and the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison chou hsi-han, hsueh shao-ching, sung cheng-chih, chung jen-fang, ma su-cheng, pieh tsu-hou, lung chen-piao, chang yun-lung, pan yung-ti and chai cheng-wen; and 2,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

the rostrum was decorated with the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china. a streamer across the meeting hall read: "firm support to the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

ambassador nguyen van quang made a report amid warm applause.

he said that tempered in the past 11 years the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces had grown into a heroic collective and a genuine revolutionary army. nurtured and loved by the people, it had stood the test of fierce fighting in the war waged by the 14 million south vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it had always stood at the most important positions, traversed a course replete with hardship and sacrifice, carried on the fight unremittingly and performed great exploits.

last year, simultaneous with the success of the armymen and civilians of laos and cambodia in frustrating u.s. imperialist war "laotianization" and "khmerization" plans, the armymen and civilians of south viet nam overcame a host of difficulties and underwent all kinds of tests to thwart u.s. imperialist war "vietnamization" plan and "nixon doctrine" as well as the enemy "pacification" plan in the countryside and cities. this helped expand and consolidate the liberated zones and areas controlled

by the liberation armed forces. the splendid victories scored by the three peoples of indochina in 1971 created more favourable conditions for still greater victories.

the ambassador added that since u.s. imperialism invaded viet nam, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army had acted on chairman mao's teaching "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area", continued to grasp revolution and promote production and supported by deeds the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in the name of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the ministry of defence, the south vietnamese people and the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, ambassador nguyen van quang expressed sincere thanks to respected and beloved chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people and the chinese people's liberation army for their support and enormous and valuable assistance.

the ambassador pointed out: "the defeat of u.s. imperialism is already very obvious, but it is still very obdurate and cunning. instead of seriously accepting the reasonable seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, it is stepping up and expanding its war on the indochina peninsula with such a fury as never known before. at the same time, it still uses its air force and navy to strike at north viet nam, committing countless heinous crimes. it also uses brazen war threats against the democratic republic of viet nam and deliberately brings the paris talks to a deadlock.

"on january 25, 1972 nixon put forth a so-called 'eight-point peace plan'. in essence, it is but a despicable means designed to deceive public opinion in the world, and in the united states in particular, that is resolutely demanding that nixon put an end to his war of aggression against viet nam and indochina. the plan serves the political needs of the forthcoming presidential election in the united states. the 'eight-point peace plan' further shows that the nixon government will clings to its reactionary and bellicose position and obstinately pushes its war of aggression and neo-colonialist policy in south viet nam."

ambassador nguyen van quang reiterated: "the people of south viet nam resolutely demand that the united states withdraw all the u.s. and vassal troops from south viet nam, immediately stop its war 'vietnamization' plan, stop supporting the traitorous puppet regime headed by nguyen van thieu so that the people of south viet nam may settle their domestic affairs free of foreign interference. so long as nixon remains obdurate and refuses to seriously accept the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the armymen and civilians of south viet nam, with the enthusiastic and enormous support and assistance of their flesh-and-blood compatriots in the north, are determined to materialize the sacred will of the great president ho chi minh, remain united

as one and persist in and promote the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory, that is, liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to unify the country peacefully. at the same time, in order to carry out the declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the armymen and civilians of south viet nam, together with the fraternal armymen and civilians of laos and cambodia, are determined to drive away the u.s. imperialists and its running dogs, completely liberate the indochina peninsula and contribute to the defence of peace in asia and the world."

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien spoke after ambassador nguyen van quang. he extended warm festival greetings to the commanders and fighters of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces on behalf of the chinese national defence ministry and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

he said that under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, together with the people in south viet nam, had in the past 11 years waged a fierce struggle against more than one million u.s. and puppet troops and won great victories, raising the powerful people's war to a new level. in the past year, the south vietnamese armymen and civilians fought valiantly on various battlefields, annihilated great numbers of enemies, dealt telling blows at the enemy's "pacification" policy and migration plan and consolidated and expanded the liberated areas. not long ago the vietnamese people acted in close coordination with the laotian and cambodian people and won brilliant victories in succession on the vast battlefield of indochina -- the great victory along highway 6 in cambodia, the recovery of the plain of jars and the capture of sam thong and long cheng. they have thus further frustrated the u.s. imperialist plots of war "vietnamization", "laotianization" and "khmerization". the great victories won by the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation enormously contributed to the just cause of the world's people of opposing imperialist aggression and striving for state independence and national liberation.

he pointed out that the u.s. aggressors were beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and bogged down in inextricable, serious military and political crises. they recently put forward a so-called "eight-point proposal" for the settlement of the viet nam question and the indochina war. under the cloak of "ending the war", the u.s. aggressors arrogantly put forth a great number of conditions for the pullout, tried by every means to retain the puppet regime which had long been spurned by the south vietnamese people, and resorted to blackmail and threats against the vietnamese people in a last-ditch fight to carry on its collapsing war "vietnamization" programme and intensify its war of aggression against indochina. however, the crude trickery of u.s. imperialism could neither deceive the american people and world opinion nor

cow the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples who have long been tested in protracted wars. all its schemes would come a cropper.

chang tsai-chien said: "the chinese people and people's liberation army firmly support the statement of the government of the people's republic of china issued on february 4 this year, the seven-point peace proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on july 1, 1971 and the statements on the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question issued by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on february 2, 1972, and by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on february 5." he expressed firm conviction that strengthening unity and carrying on the fight, the people of viet nam and the other two indochinese countries will certainly be able to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys.

the chinese deputy chief of general staff added: "china and viet nam are two fraternal neighbouring countries linked by mountains and rivers, and the people and armed forces of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. the victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are a powerful support to china's socialist revolution and construction. the heroic, unflinching revolutionary spirit of the vietnamese people is a source of inspiration to us. we will learn from the vietnamese people their rich, valuable experience in struggle. in line with the great leader chairman mao's consistent teachings, the chinese armymen and people are determined to give all-out support by deeds to the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries in their cause, in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, till complete victory."

the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms saw / vietnamese films at the end of the meeting.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

President of Swiss Confederation Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Berne, Feb. 10, 1972)

nello celio, president of the swiss confederation, received teng kang, leader of the chinese journalists' delegation and deputy director of hsinhua news agency, chang ying, deputy leader of the delegation and deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and all members of the delegation here today, and had a friendly talk with them.

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang was present on the occasion.

the chinese journalists' delegation arrived in zurich from copenhagen by air on the evening of february 7 for a friendly visit to switzerland upon the invitation of the swiss government, after concluding a friendly visit to denmark.

yesterday afternoon, hans-peter tschudi, head of the federal department of home affairs, and ernesto thalmann, secretary general of the federal political department, received the chinese journalists' delegation here respectively. chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang was also present.

yesterday evening, ernesto thalmann gave a reception for the delegation. present at the reception were franz xaver leu, president of the commission of foreign affairs of the swiss council of the states; felix caruzzo, president of the commission of foreign affairs of the swiss national council; peter erni, head of the information and press office of the federal political department; and other senior officials of the swiss government. albert louis natural, swiss ambassador designate to china, attended the reception. representatives of swiss press and business circles were also present. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Ambassador to Switzerland Holds Reception for Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Berne, Feb. 11, 1972)

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang held a reception for the visiting chinese journalists' delegation here this evening.

present at the reception were ernst brugger, head of the public economy department; marius lampert, vice-president of the council of states; and ernesto thalmann, secretary general of the federal political department.

present also were hans miesch, deputy-head of the division of political affairs and head of east political service, and peter arni, head of the information and press office, of the federal political department; ernst morgeli, head of the information office of the federal military department; fritz bourguin, director general of the swiss posts, telephones and telegraphs; other swiss officials and their wives.

newly designated swiss ambassador to china albert louis natural attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to switzerland were also present.

among the more than 200 guests were representatives of the press circles here and prominent figures of the swiss cultural, economic and business circles.

an atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the reception.

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